

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

The Global Newspaper  
Printed in Paris  
Published in New York, London, Hong Kong, Singapore and The Hague.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

No. 31,446

## Hart Wins Solidly In Montana Voting

### Candidates Prepare for Major Tests In Connecticut, New York Primaries

HELENA, Montana — Democrats were holding a round of meetings that could end the deadlock between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Mondale in their bid for delegates. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Mondale were nearly even Saturday as about 20,000 Montana Democrats voted. Mr. Hart finished fourth, behind a bloc of unpledged delegates.

Mr. Jackson's surprisingly strong showing was attributed to his two visits to Montana last week. Neither Mr. Mondale nor Mr. Hart had campaigned in the state.

At stake are 68 of the state's 78 delegates. The mass meetings are the first step in apportioning them among the presidential candidates.

The next primary battle comes in Connecticut, where Mr. Hart is heavily favored. But the candidates are looking ahead to New York, where 285 delegates are at stake in the largest primary contest so far.

Mr. Hart will go into the New York campaign lacking the power and prestige of the party elite, but fortified by ample money and the prospect of new momentum if he wins in Connecticut.

Mr. Mondale holds a slight lead over Mr. Hart in New York, according to a recent independent survey.

The poll published in Monday's edition of USA Today says the former vice president has support from 44 percent of 648 registered Democrats surveyed to 37 percent for Mr. Hart. Mr. Jackson was supported by 8 percent, while 11 percent said they were undecided.

The poll, taken last week by the Gordon S. Black Corp. of Rochester, New York, has a margin of error of 4 percent.

The poll showed that Mr. Mondale's biggest strength is in New York City, where he leads Mr. Hart 46 percent to 31 percent. Mr. Hart leads Mr. Mondale 44 percent to 41 percent among upstate Democrats, the poll found.

(AP, UPI, NYT)



Police shoved back to clear a doorway after Salvadorans pushed to get in to vote at the national stadium in San Salvador.

## Duarte Leads Unofficial Tally In El Salvador

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Unofficial returns on Monday showed José Napoleón Duarte, a moderate, leading in El Salvador's first presidential election in seven years, but he appeared likely to face a runoff with the rightist candidate, Roberto d'Aubuisson.

The results from Sunday's voting were tabulated by Mr. Duarte's Christian Democratic Party and were similar to estimates given by U.S. observers, who said their estimates were based on unofficial information from the Central Election Council, which is overseeing the vote tabulation.

The official vote count, suspended after a dispute at the election computer center, resumed Monday, and the council promised to have the first results available Monday evening. But final results may not be known until later in the week.

The Christian Democrats' figures showed Mr. Duarte with 47.3 percent of the vote in Sunday's eight-candidate race, with 3,327 of the country's 6,598 precincts reporting.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, the leader of the Republican National Alliance, was listed with 28.7 percent. Francisco José Guerrero, the candidate of the National Conciliation Party, had 16.4 percent.

"Seventy-five percent of the people voted against d'Aubuisson, against the death squads, against the violence of the extreme right and the extreme left, and against the guerrillas," Mr. Duarte said at a news conference.

Mr. d'Aubuisson has denied accusations that he is connected with the death squads that have been blamed for many of the killings in El Salvador's four and a half years of civil war. He favors crushing the guerrillas militarily, while Mr. Duarte favors negotiating with them. The leftists called the elections a "farce" and did not participate.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, the Christian Democrats' secretary-general, said, "We still have hopes for a first-round victory, but I personally think we will get just over 48 percent of the vote."

If no candidate gets more than 50 percent, there will be a runoff between the two leaders in late April or early May. Some have expressed concern that a contest between Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson, who are bitter rivals, could lead to instability.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan called the election "another victory for freedom over tyranny." He added, "These valiant people braved guerrilla violence and sabotage to do what we take for granted — casting their vote for president."

Mr. Duarte said his party estimates that 30 percent to 35 percent of those who tried to vote could not because of irregularities, mainly bureaucratic problems.

The disruptions were greatest in the province of San Salvador and may have kept him from winning a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Turkish Ruling Party Winning Elections

ANKARA — Turkey's five-month-old civilian government has won a crucial show of support in local elections, emerging with nearly 50 percent of the vote, according to early results Monday.

The vote was seen as a victory for Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's center-right Motherland Party. "The results have even exceeded my own predictions," Mr. Ozal said.

Early reports said Motherland candidates for mayor carried at least 52 of the 67 provincial capitals, including Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. In the rest of the country, the party won control of 785 towns out of 1,430 where results were definite. The turnout was estimated at 90 percent of the 20 million eligible voters. Failure to vote carried a fine of 2,500 Turkish lire (\$8).

Candidates from six parties, three of which were banned by the military from participating in general elections last year, were competing for five-year terms as mayors and district administrators. It was the first open political contest in Turkey since a military coup in September 1980.

Final results will not be known for days, but commentators said the strong showing by Mr. Ozal's party demonstrated that his triumph in last November's general election was based on solid voter support rather than an absence of opposition. Western diplomats had said a strong performance by the banned parties in Sunday's voting could call into question the legitimacy of Mr. Ozal's government and possibly force his resignation.

Placing second was the Social Democracy Party, a moderate left group, with 22 percent of the vote. The rightist True Path party was third with 10 percent. Neither was allowed to participate in the November balloting.

Mr. Ozal took office after the Nov. 6 election in which his party won 211 of the 400 seats in parliament.

There were humiliating defeats in Sunday's voting for the two other parties that had been allowed to

contest the general election, the left-of-center Populist Party and the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party. Between them, they gained more than 50 percent of the general election vote. But local election returns so far gave the Populists less than 8 percent and the Nationalist Democracy Party less than 7 percent.

This means the focus of the opposition to Mr. Ozal outside parliament is likely to switch to the Social Democracy Party.

The campaign focused on Mr. Ozal's economic policies, with the opposition parties attacking his anti-inflation program and liberalization of foreign trade.

Police said three persons were killed and 66 were injured in election-related violence around the country.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

The Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Turkish Embassy in Madrid over the March 23 incident, which involved Antonio Cano of the independent newspaper El Pais. Mr. Cano was in Ankara to cover the local elections.

He was arrested while watching West German members of parliament from the Green party demonstrate against repression in Turkey. Mr. Cano was jailed for several hours and later expelled on charges of taking part in a demonstration and distributing propaganda against the Turkish regime.

The Spanish note denied the accusations.

## Beirut Factions to Keep French Areas Neutral

BEIRUT — Christian and Moslem militias, trying to avoid further fighting, agreed Monday not to contest positions vacated by French troops. But at least four persons died in new exchanges of small arms and rockets.

As the French, the last members of the four-nation peacekeeping force sent to Beirut 18 months ago, continued their withdrawal, French troops, said his country was willing to send observers to monitor a ceasefire, Beirut state radio said.

In Paris, the External Relations Ministry said 16 French observers are among the 123 in the United Nations truce supervision organization in Lebanon.

Delegates from the main factions fighting in Lebanon — the army, Christian Lebanese Forces militia, Amal Shiite Moslem fighters and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party — agreed that the French positions along the Green Line separating West Beirut and East Beirut would become neutral areas.

The accord would leave open the only road linking the predominantly Moslem western sector and the Christian east. Lebanese police, the Internal Security Forces, would replace the French, the state radio said.

The accord came as rival Moslem militias turned over control of West Beirut streets to Lebanese troops under a Syrian-sponsored agreement, reached Sunday, to halt the fighting among Moslem groups that killed at least 25 persons last week.

But police reported heavy small arms and rocket exchanges along the Green Line that separates Beirut's sectors, and that four persons died and five were wounded. One of the dead was a 7-year-old girl killed by shelling in a Christian neighborhood.



Robert O. Homme

## U.S. Envoy Is Wounded In Strasbourg

STRASBOURG, France — Robert O. Homme, U.S. consul general in Strasbourg, was wounded superficially Monday when a gunman fired five shots at him, police said.

A letter mailed to Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, claimed responsibility in the name of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front. The letter said Mr. Homme, 43, was "already well known for his activities as a member of the CIA."

Philip C. Brown, press attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, said, "We never comment on allegations of intelligence activities no matter how absurd, and this one is certainly absurd."

The same group had claimed it killed a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat in two shootings in 1982 and that it had made an unsuccessful attack on a U.S. diplomat in 1981. Police sources said the caller of the pistol used in the shooting Monday was the same as that used in those attacks.

Mr. Homme was slightly injured on the face, neck and chest by three of five small-caliber bullets fired through the windows of his car, officials at Haute Pierre Hospital said.

Witnesses said a man riding a motorized bicycle fired when Mr. Homme got into his car outside his home in suburban Strasbourg Monday morning. The force of the shots was lessened by the car windows, police said. Police sources noted that the light pistol was not a professional weapon and that the gunman had not fired accurately.

Mr. Homme has been assigned to Strasbourg since August 1981. Strasbourg is the seat of the 10-nation European Parliament and of the 21-nation Council of Europe.

The last known attack on a U.S. diplomat in France was the fatal shooting of a U.S. military attaché, Colonel Charles R. Ray, outside his Paris home on Jan. 18, 1982. An Israeli diplomat, Yacov Barsimantov, was shot and killed in Paris in April 1982.

In late 1981, a gunman fired shots at Christian Chapman, then U.S. chargé d'affaires in Paris. Mr. Chapman escaped injury.

(AP, UPI)

## Hart, Mondale and TV: Turning on the 'Hit' Machine

By Tom Shales  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The rapid rise of Senator Gary Hart of Colorado as a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination has again dramatized the tremendous effect that television has on U.S. politics.

Mr. Hart went almost overnight from being a virtual unknown to what a television anchorman called "a new hit single," less significant as a political figure, perhaps, than as a media superstar.

Network news reporters seemed delighted to invent Mr. Hart and thus enliven what had been expected to be a long, predictable plot by Walter F. Mondale, the former vice president, to secure the nomination well before spring.

Just as television can instantly promote a product, a fad, a child star or a catchy slogan, it can instantly make a political candidate popular.

Mr. Hart has an image that is youthful, vigorous and energetic, a contrast to Mr. Mondale, who often appears stiff, official and old-fashioned in his television appearances.

Gary Hart appeared on the television scene only a few months after the many reminiscences commemorating the 20th anniversary of the death of John F. Kennedy, who probably made better use of television than any of his predecessors and all of his successors until Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Hart may be linked in many minds with the Kennedy image. The candidate has even been accused of imitating Kennedy's mannerisms on TV to evoke that connection. An NBC correspondent, Roger Mudd, asked Mr. Hart about that in a roughhouse interview on the day of the "Super Tuesday" primaries earlier this month, Mr. Hart

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## EC Seeks Scenarios to Head Off Likely Financial Collapse

By Youssef Azam  
Reuters

BRUSSELS — No one seriously doubts that the European Community could run out of cash this year if its leaders fail to settle deep differences that have led to the collapse of the last two summit meetings.

But there is intense speculation over what might happen if the 10-nation bloc's funds do dry up.

The slide toward bankruptcy began last year when a 30 percent rise in spending on farm subsidies left the group about \$600 million short at the end of the year.

This was only a small part of the annual budget of \$22 billion, and an immediate crisis was prevented by deferring some payments until 1984.

The problem is much more serious this year because the shortfall could be up to \$2.5 billion, 10 percent of the budget and more difficult to absorb.

The most recent summit founded in Brussels last week on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's demands to cut British contributions to the budget and impose strict spending controls. The meeting followed failure of the previous summit in Athens in December.

Spending could easily be kept in check in nonfarm areas, where commitments are flexible, but there is little the EC Commission can do about the rising costs of farm subsidies that are distributed under the legally binding procedures known in the EC as obligatory expenditure.

It can delay payments of production and export subsidies to farmers and farm traders, a move that may become necessary but that the EC is reluctant to make because of the disruptions it could cause in commodity markets.

But even that may not be enough if farm ministers fail to produce adequate savings, if the U.S. dollar falls further and if dollar-based

world market prices remain low, adding another \$500 million to the annual bill.

Every year, ministers fix the guaranteed minimum prices for a wide range of farm products, spending two-thirds of the group's budget to subsidize farmers for any losses when market prices fall below those levels.

They met again Monday to work out a package for the critical 1984-1985 crop year that begins next Sunday. They must set prices, production levels and premiums to encourage growth in some areas, and levies to discourage them in others.

The exhaustion of the group's sources of revenue has left the ministers with no money to raise prices in line with inflation. They are proposing an unprecedented 1 percent cut in the prices of most products and imposing radical production curbs, moves that have angered the bloc's eight million farmers.

The most drastic proposal is to cut milk production by 7 percent this year to check dairy surpluses. Similar ceilings are to be imposed on other products in surplus, such as wine, sugar and cereals.

But to make long-term spending curbs acceptable, the ministers are proposing compensation to farmers and adjustments in local currency payments that will probably cost another \$750 million this year.

"It could all add up to \$2.5 billion," an official said. "If we haven't got it, we will have to default, and the farmers and traders will be the first to take us to court."

Community treaties insist that the budget must remain in balance and impose strict limits on the cash available.

The budget has hit the ceiling on its one flexible source of revenue — a 1 percent share of the value-added tax in member states that provides more than half the income.

The 10 EC leaders agreed before their Brussels meeting to raise the share of the value-added tax to 1.4 percent if an overall financial reform package were agreed to.

This would not automatically have produced the additional cash needed this year because of the time it would have taken for ratification by the 10 national parliaments.

But it would have cleared the air of the contentious issues, opening the way for the unanimous agreement needed to provide direct subsidies from national budgets and to allow the European Commission to borrow.

The commission, which runs the community's day-to-day affairs, says it will ask member states to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Assertive, Pragmatic Christianity in Ascendant in South Korea

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

KWANGJU, South Korea — Among the first sights to catch the visitor's eye are the crosses.

It is not just that there are so many of them, perched upon buildings and forming rooftop lattices across many blocks. What is startling in South Korea is how the crosses are set on pyramidal steel towers, struggling to reach higher than those atop neighboring churches. At night, they glow in red neon against the sky.

In parts of Seoul, people leave home as early as 4:30 A.M. to attend church services. One Roman Catholic parish south of the Han River in the capital holds nine Masses each Sunday. In Kwangju, in the southwest, church officials say there are not enough ministers and priests to fill the demand.

"Every parish has three or four Masses on Sundays, most of them four," said the Roman Catholic bishop of Kwangju, Yoon Kung Hi.

At a time when Christianity worries about its future in Western countries, it is flourishing to such an extent in South Korea that many people expect it to overtake Buddhism in a few years as the No. 1 religion. The number of Christians doubled in the last decade, and most denominations expect the number will double again over the next 10 years.

The spectacular growth was highlighted when Pope John Paul II visits in early May to commemorate 200 years of Roman Catholicism in Korea and to canonize 103 Christians who fell victim to persecution a century ago.

According to government surveys, one out of six South Koreans identifies himself or herself as a Christian, but church leaders believe the true figure is closer to one out of four, a total of 9 million out of a population of 40 million.

Catholics account for 1.5 million of the total, Presbyterians, with five million, are by far the largest Protestant denomination. Although some Americans associate Korean Christianity with the Rev. Sun Myung Moon and his Unification Church, he is a minor force in his homeland.

There are, by some estimates, 11 million Buddhists, and smaller numbers of adherents of Confucianism, Shamanism, Islam and a South Korean religion known as Chondogyo.

In many respects, South Korean Christianity is a mirror of the South Korean spirit — assertive, pragmatic and given to a measure of fractiousness. There are at least 68 identifiable denominations and subdenominations. The Presbyterians alone are divided into five major groups and 27 smaller ones.

Christianity has become one of the strongest forces in the country politically as well.

Church officials and lay people, for example, provide a core of opposition to the four-year-old regime of President Chun Doo Hwan. Denominations associated with the National Council of Churches in Korea, which often takes an anti-government stance,

claim 2.1 million members. Arrests of clergymen have not been unknown during Mr. Chun's tenure.

It is the social activism of certain churches rather than their spiritual dynamism that attracts some followers. "Many people feel that religious cover is safer than being alone in the opposition camp," said Oh Jae Shik, a National Council of Churches official.

But while Christians may be conspicuous among South Korean dissidents, those who are actively opposed to the authoritarian government constitute a small percentage of the overall church population. Most sects, if they have politics at all, are conservative, providing leaders of government as well as critics of it. Of the dozen sides to Mr. Chun killed in last fall's bombing attack in Rangoon, Burma, during a presidential visit there, half were Christians.

Perhaps no better example of South Korean Christianity's vitality exists than the Full Gospel Church in Seoul, a stronghold of evangelism that aggressively recruits members, now said to number 350,000.

Sundays at Full Gospel bring echoes of New York's Madison Square Garden. For each of seven services, 10,000 people fit into the cavernous main church and 15,000 more attend in a dozen adjacent auditoriums. They watch on closed-circuit television while the preacher watches them on a 12-monitor console.

The message at Full Gospel is hope — that life in the world, not to mention in South Korea, is fine. "We must get rid of grumblings and complaints," the Rev. Cho Yong Mok said in a recent sermon.

Christianity traces its origins in Korea to French Catholic priests two centuries ago. It began to flourish after the arrival of an American Presbyterian missionary, Horace Allen, in 1884. By the early part of this century, Christianity had taken such hold that not even the fervent anti-Christian Japanese could

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

INSIDE

- Iraqi Shiites have rejected the call for an Islamic revolution and are fighting Iran. Page 2.
- President Reagan's year-old "Star Wars" policy to build defenses against ballistic missiles now has limited goals. Page 3.
- To many U.S. scientists there are important nonpolitical reasons for the United States to stay in UNESCO. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- Latin American finance ministers meet in Uruguay to seek better terms for their \$340 million of debt. Page 7.
- Saudi Oil Minister Yamani expects the worldwide glut to last two more years. Page 7.

ARTS/LEISURE

- "Akhnaton," a new opera by the American composer Philip Glass, had its world premiere at the Stuttgart Opera. Page 6.



# Iraq Seems to Have Won Allegiance of Its Shiites Against Iran

By William Drozdiak  
*Washington Post Service*

NAJAF, Iraq — The simple wooden coffin is opened to expose the linen-wrapped corpse and borne aloft by grieving male relatives, followed by women in black chadors who wail and ululate as the funeral procession enters one of Islam's most sacred shrines.

The ritual has become a depressingly common event in this holy city, as the bodies of Iraqi Shiite soldiers are paraded by the burial site of Imam Ali, the Prophet Mohammed's son-in-law, who is considered the founder of Shia Islam.

The frequency of such funerals provides vivid if somber testimony that many Iraqi Shiites have decided to fight and die for the secular government of President Saddam Hussein rather than heed the exhortations of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Iranian leader, who prayed at Ali's tomb every day during the 14 years he spent in exile, has tried to export his Islamic revolution into Iraq and the Gulf Arab states by urging native Shiite populations to "rise up and overthrow their oppressors."

The apparent reluctance of the Iraqi Shiite majority, who form 55 percent of the population, to follow the politics of fellow believers in Iran reveals an abiding nationalistic distrust of their Persian neighbors and an

intense disdain for the excesses of Ayatollah Khomeini's harsh fundamentalist rule.

It also reflects the relative success, at least until now, of Mr. Hussein's "carrot and stick" strategy of courting the Shiites with money to restore their mosques and improve their living standard while cracking down brutally on Shiite dissidents, who have used terrorism in their attempt to topple the Iraqi government.

Mr. Saddam's quest to win the allegiance of Shiites through nationalist, if not religious, sympathies figured highly in the Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory nearly two years after he dispatched his forces into Iran at the start of the war with the aim of seizing full control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

Much of the Iraqi infantry is composed of Shiites, who were said to have been disgruntled with the difficult and costly effort to capture and hold Iranian lands.

Since then, the political and military leadership in Baghdad has cast the war in terms of a struggle for national survival. As a result, the morale of Shiites in the Iraqi front lines has improved, according to foreign military sources.

Mr. Saddam's government has also reaped an important measure of good will from its beleaguered campaign to disperse the country's oil wealth to poor Shiite communities. Hospitals, playgrounds and mod-

ern housing projects have been built in many Shiite towns in the last three years, despite a war effort that costs more than \$500 million a month.

The gold-domed shrines at Najaf and Kerbala have been refurbished with crystal chandeliers and central air conditioning. Portraits of Mr. Saddam at prayer are prominently displayed to bolster the leader's Islamic credentials.

The Iraqi government has also managed to "nationalize the mosques," as a Western diplomat put it, by installing politically loyal clergymen in key posts of the Shiite hierarchy.

"In many ways, Saddam has learned from the shah's mistakes," the diplomat said. "He can definitely make the claim that his government has responded to the needs of the Shiites much more than was the case four years ago."

At that time, the Iraqi government feared the impact of the Iranian Revolution through the stirrings of the Shiite Dawa party, a clandestine fundamentalist group intent on promoting religious upheaval in Iraq. Mr. Saddam then expelled more than 100,000 Shiites, many said to be of Persian origin, and directed the secret police to intensify its suppression of the Dawa party, which means "the call."

Its leader, Mohammed Bakr al-Sadr, and his sister were arrested and executed in 1980 on charges that

they plotted an assassination attempt against Tariq Aziz, Mr. Saddam's close adviser and the current foreign minister. Iraq accused the Khomeini government of directing the plot, a charge that many analysts cite as a cause of the war.

Iraqi police have continued to hunt down members of the Dawa party, and more than 600 have been executed since the war began, Western diplomats said.

Despite this, Dawa guerrillas have persisted in an intermittent campaign of grenade attacks and suicidal truck bombings, purportedly with the support and training supplied by the Khomeini regime.

Iraqi officials believe that the internal threat has been largely contained, but they admit that the Dawa terror campaign abroad may be difficult to control as long as the Khomeini regime intends to foment Islamic revolution throughout the Middle East.

Only last week, Iraqi authorities produced a 24-year-old Shiite named Shafiq Abdel-Husseini Jassim, who was claimed to have received terror training at a camp in Ahwaz, Iran. He was seized in Baghdad, authorities said, shortly before he was to have attempted a series of bombings timed to Iran's latest war offensive. The authorities said he had intended to bomb the Foreign Ministry, as well as the embassies in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, France and the Soviet Union.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Italy to Station Missiles on Schedule

ROME (UPI) — Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini announced Monday that the first U.S. cruise missiles will be operational on Sicily by the end of the week, as scheduled.

Making the announcement to the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Spadolini did not say immediately how many of the nuclear weapons would be activated, but the Italian press put the number at 16.

Mr. Spadolini said the first group of cruise missiles would be operational within the current month of March, as was foreseen and announced. He called the development "a first concrete, but very limited, response to Soviet superiority." Italy pledged in 1979 to station 112 of the medium-range missiles as part of NATO's response to a Soviet build-up of SS-20s.

### 3 Officers Injured in U.K. Coal Strike

LONDON (UPI) — Three policemen were slightly injured and more than two dozen picketing miners were arrested Monday as Britain's divisive coal strike entered its third week.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said 28 miners picketing coal pits where they do not work were arrested by midday Monday. The three policemen were slightly injured at the Cadley Hill pit in south Derbyshire, police said.

A 25-year-old miner who had voted against the strike was found hanging in the northern town of Durham. Police ruled Ian Tarran's death a suicide. Mr. Tarran's father said his son, called a scab by his more militant colleagues, was upset by taunts from other miners and depressed by money worries.

Only 37 of Britain's 175 state-run pits were working normally Monday as the strike entered its third week. But 13,000 miners in the Midlands counties of Staffordshire and Warwickshire were ordered by their union leadership to begin striking Tuesday, even though the miners voted last week to continue working.

### Mozambique Raids Activists' Homes

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — Mozambican police have raided the homes of activists from the African National Congress, according to Mozambican government officials and members of the group. Four people were reportedly detained and some weapons seized.

The action Saturday and Sunday against activists from the most prominent group seeking black-majority rule in South Africa was apparently a public display of commitment to the treaty Mozambique signed with South Africa on March 16. Mozambique has been the principal base from which ANC guerrillas entered South Africa.

Mozambican and ANC officials in Mozambique's capital, Maputo, said at least 12 homes of ANC activists were raided. They were said to include the residence of Joe Slovo, a prominent white member of the group, whom South Africa depicts as its the ANC's military mastermind.

### Bignone to Be Tried in Civilian Court

BUENOS AIRES (NYT) — The Criminal Court of Appeals in Buenos Aires has challenged a new law under which the trials of army officers would come under the jurisdiction of military courts, and has ordered that an action against Reynaldo Bignone, Argentina's last military president, be taken up by a civilian court.

The ruling Thursday, lawyers said, was likely to affect the prosecution of military officers accused in the disappearances of thousands of people under the military junta that ruled Argentina until late last year.

Mr. Bignone, a retired general, was arrested Jan. 10 in connection with the disappearance of two armed conscripts who were members of the Communist Youth Federation. Both disappeared in 1976 after they were arrested on the grounds of the National Military College while Mr. Bignone was its director.

### Up to 300 Children Died in Brazil Fire

SANTOS, Brazil (AP) — As many as 300 children may have died in a fire in a slum area near here last month, although the official death toll was 93, a morgue official reported.

Dr. Carlos Alfonso Figueroa, director of the morgue in this southeastern coastal city, is investigating the Feb. 25 blaze that destroyed a block of wooden shacks in the nearby oil-refining town of Cubatão. "Because no victims under 5 years old were found, we assume that the estimated 300 children under that age were trapped in the blaze and were completely incinerated," he said Saturday.

The fire started when gasoline leaked from a pipeline of a refinery operated by Petrobras, the government oil company. Dr. Figueroa said that the deaths of the children, who had not been registered because of their age, went unrecorded "because there was no one left to report missing children."

### 4 U.S. Citizens Charged in Israel

TEL AVIV (NYT) — Four U.S. citizens were formally charged Monday in the district court of Jerusalem with six terrorist attacks against Arabs. If convicted, they may face up to 20 years in prison.

The defendants belonged to the Jewish Defense League in the United States. Police have questioned Rabbi Meir Kahane, the league's founder, who now lives in Israel, but could not link him directly to the charges.

Those remained in custody Monday were Yehuda Richter, 22, Levi Hazan, 23, Meir Lebowitz, 41, and Michael Gurevsky, 20. They are accused of attempted murder in an attack on an Arab bus that injured six persons near Ramallah, in the occupied West Bank, on March 4. They also face arson charges in cases including an alleged attempt to set fire to the editorial offices of a pro-PLO newspaper in Jerusalem in June.

### Beijing Talks on Hong Kong Resumed

BEIJING (Reuters) — China and Britain opened another two days of formal talks Monday on the future of Hong Kong, after a gap of only 10 days, rather than the usual month.

British and Chinese negotiators refused to comment on the three-hour meeting. Diplomats said, however, that the announcement by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that he would visit Beijing in mid-April, as well as recent optimistic statements by Chinese officials, could indicate that a preliminary announcement on the future of the territory would be made in early summer.

Chinese leaders have said that Hong Kong would be run by Hong Kong people as a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China from 1997 for at least 50 years after Britain's 99-year lease on most of the territory expires.

### Panel Backs Thatcher on Son's Deals

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, dogged by opposition demands for details of her son's Middle East business interests, Monday won the support of a committee watching over parliamentary standards.

The select committee on parliamentarians' interests ruled that Mrs. Thatcher had not broken parliamentary rules by refusing to give details of a link between her son, Mark, and a British company that won a contract to build a university in Oman. The committee ruled that members of Parliament were required to register their own financial interests but not those of members of their family, except in the case of shareholdings.

The Labor Party, which complained to the committee, wants a full statement from Mrs. Thatcher on a meeting she had with her son in Oman in 1981 when she was on an official visit and he was a paid consultant for the company, Cementation. She has refused to make a full statement, saying her family's business interests have nothing to do with Parliament.

### For the Record

The head of New York City's schools, Anthony J. Alvarado, 41, was suspended with pay by the Board of Education on Sunday and directed to answer an array of charges about his personal finances and professional behavior. (NYT)

The four men convicted in a Massachusetts gang rape were sentenced Monday in Fall River. Daniel Silva, 27, Victor Raposo, 23, and John Cordeiro, 24, received prison terms of 9 to 12 years. Joseph Vieira, 28, was sentenced to 6 to 8 years. They raped a 22-year-old woman at a tavern in New Bedford last March while others cheered them on. (AP)

The Chilean military authorities announced a strict curfew for Monday and Tuesday nights in Santiago. A "national peaceful protest" against the government has been called for Tuesday. On Monday, three dynamite explosions damaged the tracks of the capital's subway system, forcing a suspension of service, police said. (AP)

Gary Kasparov and Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union agreed Monday to draw the seventh of their 16-game contest in Vilnius, Lithuania, Tass said. Mr. Kasparov leads, 4½ to 2½, with the next game scheduled Wednesday. The first player to 8½ points will challenge Anatoli Karpov for the world title. (AP)

The U.S. Supreme Court granted a stay of execution Monday to Christopher Burger, 23, who had been scheduled to die in the electric chair in Georgia on Tuesday for the murder of a cab driver in 1977. (UPI)

## Farmers Block Roads In France Over EC Plan

PARIS — Farmers blocked roads across France on Monday with tractors, burning tires and straw to demand higher European Community agricultural prices and to protest planned cuts in milk production, union officials said.

The farmers set up roadblocks using tactics adopted by truck drivers during a weeklong blockade of French roads last month.

They parked tractors across roads, blocked highway toll booths and drove farm vehicles slowly side by side along roads, police said.

Violence broke out during the night at Poitiers, in central France, when about 300 farmers drove their tractors through the town center and hung three dead pigs on the gates of an administrative building.

Police fired tear gas to hold them back. The farmers replied by throwing stones and firecrackers and smashed parking meters.

The worst delays were in southwest France. On the Atlantic coast, main roads in and out of Bordeaux were blocked. Farmers drove tractors and other vehicles on to the Aquitaine bridge north of the city and set fire to old tires and straw.

In southeast France, 5,000 farmers marched through Lyon carrying placards denouncing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President François Mitterrand.

The demonstrations were called to coincide with a meeting in Brussels of EC agriculture ministers.

The farmers said prices set tentatively last week giving them a 5-percent increase did not cover production costs or inflation. They are also angry about proposed cuts in milk production that they said will severely affect France's large dairy sector.

On the Mediterranean coast, a group of about 100 vinegrowers used a bulldozer to shovel out ballast from a section of railroad track linking southeast France to Spain. Rails were left hanging loose along about 100 meters of track.

On the Canal du Midi at Beziers the growers set fire to two British pleasure boats. The growers are primarily opposed to the planned entry of Spain and Portugal into the 10-nation EC, fearing that it will bring a flood of cheap wine to the market.

### Kiesling Leaves Bonn Army

NEUSTADT, West Germany — General Günter Kiesling retired from the West German military with full honors Monday, expressing "satisfaction" that he had been cleared of allegations that he frequented homosexual bars in Cologne.



A French riot policeman stood next to a farmer carrying a milk container during the farmers' EC protest in Blois.

## EC Seeks Financial Scenarios

(Continued from Page 1)

provide any necessary cash at their June summit.

It will run out of money, probably in the fall, if there is no agreement by June to ensure additional funds this year.

But commission officials say they are confident that governments will not allow the community to be humiliated by going bankrupt.

■ British Pessimism

Britain holds out little hope of a quick breakthrough in the EC's budget deadlock at a meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels Tuesday. Reuters reported from London.

A senior aide to Mrs. Thatcher said Monday: "The most we can hope for is that the talks do not go backward and that some modest progress is made."

The aide said it was important that the progress already made at the summit should not unravel. "If the foreign ministers can build on that, then that will be an achievement," he said.

## Duarte Leads Unofficial Tally in El Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

majority, Mr. Duarte said. His party is strong in the province, which has about 25 percent of the country's eligible voters.

The official tabulation was suspended Sunday night after a dispute between the Christian Democratic representative on the Central Election Council, Roberto Meza Delgado, and the head technician at the tabulation center, Morgan Bojorques, whom Mr. Meza accused of favoring Mr. d'Aubuisson.

Mr. Meza ordered Mr. Bojorques out of the computation center and put in two armed guards to make sure that he did not return, an election commission spokesman said. The other technicians also left, closing the center. However, operations resumed Monday.

U.S. election observers projected a total vote of 1.3 million out of the 1.8 million that had been expected to vote.

The United States, the primary supporter of El Salvador in its fight against the rebels, contributed \$10 million to help pay for the computer and compile the registration list. The 30 American observers were

among 28 foreign delegations here to watch the voting.

The U.S. House majority leader, Representative Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, a co-chairman of the U.S. delegation, said a 70-percent turnout would be "a highly acceptable result... higher than we have seen in the United States."

The turnout shows that "the citizens of El Salvador want freedom, cherish the goals of a democratic society, and they are determined to have it," he said. "They do not want to be ruled by terror."

Senator William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, the other co-chairman, called the turnout "a real choice lesson for those of us in North America."

Voting in El Salvador is mandatory and those who fail to vote can be fined up to \$20, a significant sum in a country where the average annual income is \$475.

Both Mr. Roth and Mr. Wright blamed the delays and problems that kept thousands of Salvadorans from voting on an overzealousness by election officials to assure a clean election. They said they did not think the number of people prevented from voting was sufficient to have affected the outcome.

Ballots, ballot boxes and election officials were four hours or more late arriving at some polling places and thousands of Salvadorans left in disgust, often after having waited since dawn to vote.

There were widespread reports of people being allowed to vote

without being listed on the elections register, which prompted the Democratic Action Party to consider asking that the Central Election Council void the Sunday vote.

The heaviest guerrilla attack came hours after the polls closed Sunday night when the guerrillas in the eastern city of San Miguel came under automatic weapons and sub-machine-gun fire. There were no reports of casualties.

## South Korean Christianity

(Continued from Page 1)

root it out during their 35-year colonial rule.

The grand leaps in South Korean church membership began in the 1960s, particularly among the better educated and more affluent. Those who try to explain why this was so acknowledge that they cannot be sure of the reason.

"Traditionally, Korean people like to believe in something," said Lee Jung Bae, director-general for religious affairs in the Ministry of Culture and Information. Buddhism, many argue, has become a relatively weak social force.

Some think the prominence of clergymen in the anti-Japanese resistance enhanced the church's reputation. Favorable views of Westerners, especially Americans after World War II, may have made it easier to accept the West's religion.

As practiced in South Korea, Christianity is flecked with traces of folk religions such as shamanism, which stresses spirituality's more discernible benefits. Shamanism, usually women, intercede on behalf of their clients with good spirits and exorcise evil ones.

In a similar manner, Christian prayer sometimes takes a "mechanistic approach," according to Horace Underwood, assistant to the president of Yonsei University, a Presbyterian school. "If you say it enough and pester the Lord enough, then he's going to do it."

This underlying pragmatism troubles many clergymen, as does a tendency to concentrate more on increasing church memberships than improving the quality of worship. In a Gallup Poll taken last year, 62.8 percent of South Korean Christians surveyed said social work should be their church's primary mission, but only 16.7 percent thought that it actually was.



QUEEN IN AMMAN — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, arriving Monday for a five-day visit to Jordan, the first by a British monarch, was greeted in Amman by Princess Haya and Prince Hamzah as King Hussein looked on. Jordan imposed tight security after a bomb exploded on Saturday in the Intercontinental Hotel parking lot.

Visiting New York City?

**Gramercy Park Hotel**

Distinguished 500 room hotel with excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Room Service and Piano Bar. Overlooking Gramercy Park with newly decorated, comfortable rooms.

Singles \$70-80  
Doubles \$75-85  
Suites \$95-125

Group rates and attractive monthly rates available. Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien (212) 475-4320

Telex GRAMPARK  
21st St. and Lexington Ave. New York, N.Y. USA 10010

The finest Scotch Whisky money can buy

**Black & White**

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

Queen Zenn Street, Tel. 21207  
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office

هكذا من العمل



## Reagan's Year-Old 'Star Wars' Effort Continues, but in Scaled-Down Form

By Charles Mohr  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A year after President Ronald Reagan proposed a defense against ballistic missiles, advisers in his administration seem to have succeeded in making it a go-slow effort with relatively limited goals.

This has not stifled argument about the feasibility or desirability of Mr. Reagan's proposal, made in a televised speech March 23, 1983, to try to create a workable missile defense. The program now has an official name, the Strategic Defense Initiative. Some of the president's close advisers call it "Star Wars," suggesting the exotic and currently unattainable technology that could destroy missiles in flight.

In the 35 years since the Soviet Union detonated its first nuclear weapon, the United States has relied entirely on a policy of deterring nuclear war by producing weapons to retaliate if the Soviet Union attacked.

Mr. Reagan's speech raised the possibility of a system that would attempt to shield the United States from any such attack. Critics quickly protested that this could invite pre-emptive war if the Russians felt that their own nuclear force had been dissuaded.

The relatively modest nature of the program so far, and the ambiguity about its goals, can be seen in

congressional testimony and comments by officials.

Richard D. DeLauer, the undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, told Congress this month: "No decision has been made to develop and deploy any weapons or other elements of the potential system. Our state of

knowledge of the relevant technologies is inadequate."

He added that the effort was meant to find evidence "for an informed decision" by the early 1990s whether to pursue a real missile defense system.

Mr. DeLauer also testified that defensive technologies could potentially "enhance deterrence and help prevent nuclear war by reducing significantly the military utility of Soviet pre-emptive attacks" and undermining Soviet confidence about nuclear war.

That rationale, for even a modestly increased research program that will cost about \$2 billion in the next fiscal year and \$24 billion from 1986 to 1989, strikes both supporters and foes of nuclear defense as what one scientist called "a giant step backward" from the administration's original goal of a technically "reliable" defense.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, ad-

monished Mr. DeLauer, saying there was an "enormous difference" between a system so technically capable that it could intercept almost all missiles fired at the United States and a leaky missile defense that only enhanced current deterrence.

Holding that concepts were important and that the public believed Mr. Reagan had been promising physical protection, Mr. Nunn said that "when they wake up and find out that's not what we are doing they may have a change of heart" about supporting the plan and its expenditures.

Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, admitted to Mr. Nunn that researchers had no "silver, gold or platinum bullet" in sight for use against missiles.

Another senior Pentagon official said that if it was ever built, the defense system would not soon render offensive nuclear weapons "impotent or obsolete," as Mr. Reagan's speech had suggested. "It could happen in the 21st century, but that is a different world," the official said.

The administration specialists embraced advice last summer from a study panel on defensive technologies. The panel said the new program should concentrate on the most advanced, if also the most remote, technologies.

The study team and administra-



Sam Nunn

tion officials argued that such undeveloped technologies offered the greatest hope and the most "leverage" against missile attack. These technologies include shortwave, electrically activated chemical lasers and X-ray lasers powered by nuclear explosions.

They also involve the complex means to find and to track missile targets and to aim such weapons accurately. Ultrahigh-speed data processing equipment would be needed to control and manage the whole system.

Members of the study team and some officials said it was preferable to concentrate on the technologies that are still not fully demonstrated because they offer the best chance of destroying Soviet missiles in the brief period between the launching and the shutting off of the missile rocket motor. In the case of the American MX, this would be 155 seconds.

## Brazil Drought: Hunger and Politics Pride, Red Tape Apparently Blocking Aid to Northeast

By Marlene Simons  
New York Times Service

RECIFE, Brazil — A severe drought, now in its sixth year, is causing widespread devastation across northeastern Brazil, but bureaucratic problems and a feeling of national embarrassment appear to be standing in the way of needed international assistance.

Although this poor and semi-arid region has long suffered dry spells, the present disaster in nine states in the northeastern bulge of Brazil is considered the worst in the country's recorded history, with almost total loss of crops in the area in the last year. Foreign aid experts here are comparing the harm done to human life and nature with that caused by the current great drought in sub-Saharan Africa.

It is killing adults and children, cattle and crops, and tens of thousands of people continue to flee the area. Members of a team from the

International Committee of the Red Cross told diplomats on a recent visit that they had seen "severe and irreversible medical damage" on a large scale. They said that in recent months infant mortality rates in some of the worst-hit areas had jumped to 250 deaths per 1,000 births, "higher than almost anywhere else in the world."

The drought is eating away at nature in the nine states. According to the government, it has now affected in some way 23 million of the more than 30 million people living in the region.

Of those 23 million, the government believes 15 million are suffering directly from hunger and thirst. The nine states affected are Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piauí and Maranhão, which hold one-fourth of Brazil's 120 million people.

With the nation's economy in crisis, the government of General João Baptista Figueiredo has neither the means nor the political will to cope adequately with the disaster, according to Brazilian officials, foreign aid experts and diplomats. They said the feeling of national embarrassment and disagreement among top officials had prevented the government from asking for international aid.

Asked why Brazil had not sought international help, Valdirio Salmito, coordinator of the country's relief effort, said: "It is humiliating to ask for food. It's an embarrassing situation because Brazil is the fourth-largest producer of grains in the world."

"But our needs are really enormous," said Mr. Salmito, who heads the government development agency for the northeast. The nation's overall food shortages became worse this year, he said, insisting that Brazil needed help from abroad. "The situation is extremely grave."

Complaining about a lack of

"drastic action" by the government, several opposition legislators have announced that they will start their own campaign to seek food from foreign donors.

Over the last year food offers have been made by a number of countries and organizations, including the United States, Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the Red Cross, according to foreign aid officials, but they have remained in what one official called "the talking stage." Only a shipment of 2,000 tons of rice has arrived from Suriname.

"The Brazilian view is that Brazil is a rich country," said a foreign diplomat. "It can handle its own problems, so foreigners get caught in the red tape."

Since early this year, with food shortages worsening and people living on cactus and sugar water, sporadic looting at markets and warehouses has occurred in the vast region. The government's emergency public works program, set up to keep the people of the region alive, has swollen to include 2.7 million workers, who barely survive on wages of \$12 a month.

The government's relief efforts include a fleet of more than 5,000 water trucks, which crisscross the "emergency zone," visiting its 887 towns and villages. In February, an official spokesman said, the government spent more than \$40 million on food aid and the emergency work gangs, which in many places offer the only remaining employment opportunities.

Church and health workers with firsthand knowledge of life on the deprived scrublands, known as the *sertão*, said that many adults and children were dying of weakness and dehydration as the drought continued. There are no detailed statistics or reliable estimates of the number of drought victims. It is easier to get statistics about the loss of cattle and crops than about human deaths.

## Study Hints EDB Substitute Is Also a Carcinogen

By Cass Peterson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Initial laboratory results on methyl bromide, now being used as a substitute for the cancer-causing ethylene dibromide (EDB) to kill insects on milling equipment and citrus fruit, indicate that it, too, is a powerful carcinogen, according to Environmental Protection Agency officials.

The study, conducted in the Netherlands, strongly suggests that methyl bromide has cancer-causing properties very similar to those of EDB, said Richard Johnson, head of the agency's EDB task force.

The study was a short-term experiment on rats being conducted for another purpose. But when researchers found cancers in rats autopsied after just 13 weeks, they forwarded the results to a scientific journal. California scientists al-

ready have reported to the Environmental Protection Agency that methyl bromide is showing up in citrus fruits from Florida at levels up to four times greater than the agency has deemed acceptable for EDB. Methyl bromide, like EDB, enjoys an long-standing exemption from residue limits under food safety laws.

The findings confirm the fears of agency officials, who have frequently warned that banning EDB might prove to be little more than a superficial solution to a serious problem.

"I am concerned that we are merely exchanging the devil we know for the one we don't know," the agency's administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, said last month, before announcing sharp restrictions on EDB's use as a fruit fumigant.

But if methyl bromide turns out to be another "devil" in the U.S. array of agricultural chemicals, it likely will be years before the Environmental Protection Agency can take action to restrict its use. With EDB, identified as a carcinogen in 1973, the process took more than a decade.

The agency asked methyl bromide's producers to do studies on the chemical's health effects about four years ago. Those tests are still under way. The agency took the next step, requesting data on methyl bromide's ability to contaminate food, water supplies and soil, less than three weeks ago.

According to Mr. Johnson, the producers have 90 days to review that letter and six months to start collecting the information. Until the information is received, the

agency will have little evidence to support a residue limit on methyl bromide in milled grains or fruit.

Meanwhile, recent laboratory tests have cast a cloud over the last remaining pesticide used as an injectable soil fumigant to kill root-eating nematodes.

EDB was banned for use in the soil in September after tests showed that alarmingly high levels of the chemical were showing up in drinking water supplies. Officials in Florida and other states were counting on Telone II, a Dow Chemical Co. product, to replace EDB in their nematode control programs.

But Dow has withdrawn Telone II for that use after seeing preliminary results of a study showing that it caused a significant number of rare urinary-tract cancers in laboratory animals.

## Hart, Mondale and Television: Turning on the 'Hit' Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

responded. "I'm not imitating anyone."

That interview was a media event in itself. Mr. Mudd seemed unusually aggressive and accusatory, asking such questions of Mr. Mondale as, "Why do you think, Senator, so many politicians are phony today?" and, of Mr. Mondale, "When are you going to get rid of him?"

Mr. Hart answered all of them calmly, except for once exclaiming, "Oh, Mr. Mudd, please!"

Mr. Mudd defended his interviewing techniques the next day, after the network received more than 200 calls protesting them. "People have gotten so used to soft, pappy questions in interviews like this that when they hear firm and brisk questions, it's such a shock that they don't know what to make of it," Mr. Mudd said.

While it appeared that Mr. Hart's popularity did not suffer as a result, the Mudd interview nevertheless seemed to signal a new "get tough" policy toward Mr. Hart, who had been enjoying a kind of bewildered deference from the press. Although the Hart forces saturated Illinois with TV commercials, he lost that primary to Mr. Mondale.

Did TV news "create" Gary Hart?

"Oh no — that's silly," said Reuben Frank, president of NBC News. "Television was actually late on Gary Hart. The media generally were late and television follows the

other media. The New York Times and The Washington Post were behind on Hart and, as everyone knows, television reporters of a very high income level are paid to read The New York Times and The Washington Post."

Mr. Frank said Mr. Hart was news in part because he was new. "What the hell is news? News is what surprises you, what is out of the ordinary or defies your expectations. There's a public phenomenon out there and it seems we are duty-bound to report it. We are at least as surprised by the Hart phenomenon as the public is."

Sander Vanocur, chief political correspondent for ABC News, says Jimmy Carter was considered a television-generated personality just as Mr. Hart is now. It is natural for reporters to gravitate toward such people, Mr. Vanocur says. "All it takes is the idea that somehow you've come out of nowhere. We need a new little piece of drama for each night's newscast."

On Wednesday night, CBS will broadcast a live, one-hour debate in prime time between Mr. Hart, Mr. Mondale and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson. It will in a sense be a training session for whichever candidate will later face Ronald Reagan not only at the polls but in a similar televised debate, perhaps a series of debates, before the November elections.

Mr. Reagan's strong showing in the 1980 TV debate against Mr. Carter is widely considered to be a key factor in his victory. Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale have shown themselves to be scrappy grapplers in the debates televised so far this year.

"You'd better be a creature of television, you're going to do well," said Mr. Vanocur. "Now what we're all waiting for is, instead of Sam Smith, Ray Rough. We'll get to the point where there will have been so many politicians who are smooth on TV that we'll say, 'Give us somebody who is real, somebody rough, someone who breaks through this new Cuisinart politics that blends everybody into a smoothie.'"

Mr. Hart is considered suspect by some simply because he looks so good on TV. Mr. Frank said that was unfair. "If you look too good, you can't go on — a new FCC rule, right?" he asked rhetorically, referring to Federal Communications Commission guidelines on TV's political content.

But others point to the dangers inherent in television's power and the fact that appearance and image are communicated by television much more readily than substance, character or ideas are. Hart sup-



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson making a weekend campaign speech. Wednesday he will appear in a televised debate with fellow candidates Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale.

porters feel the senator was ignored by the media when he offered thoughtful discussions of issues. Then, this year, he suddenly became the political equivalent of the pop star Michael Jackson.

Asked if Mr. Hart has become a national figure purely on the basis

of his being telegenic, Mr. Frank sighed and said, "That may be. If so, I'm sorry. This and all truly serious criticisms of television can be reduced ultimately to the proposition that it should never have been invented in the first place, and I agree."

## Woman Is Seized at the White House

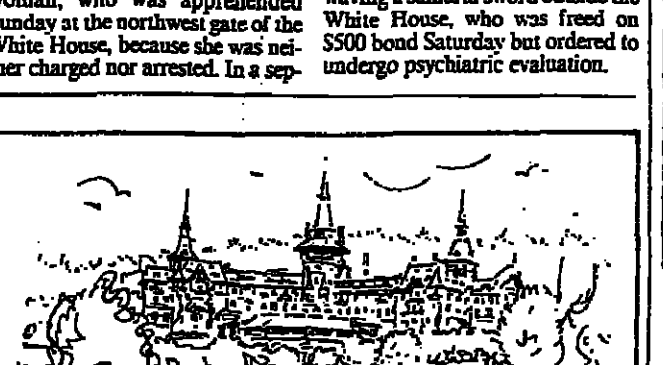
United Press International

WASHINGTON — A woman was apprehended here and later admitted to a psychiatric hospital after approaching the White House and speaking to Secret Service officers who considered she was "a danger to herself and others."

A Secret Service spokesman, Michael Tarr, declined to identify the woman, who was apprehended Sunday at the northwest gate of the White House, because she was neither charged nor arrested. In a se-

parate incident somewhere away from the White House, a man was also apprehended and taken by authorities to St. Elizabeths Hospital, a psychiatric facility, Mr. Tarr said.

Four persons had been taken into custody near the White House over the preceding 10 days for threatening or strange behavior. They included a man accused of waving a samurai sword outside the White House, who was freed on \$500 bond Saturday but ordered to undergo psychiatric evaluation.



THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE WORLDS DOLDER GRAND HOTEL, ZURICH

Road de Gendres, Dir. Kuthenstrasse 65, CH-8032 Zurich  
Telephone: 01/251 62 21, Telex: 53449 grand ch

## Europcar Super Service

a touch of charm

A gracious send off in your car from Europcar - the right start to a successful business trip. Our eagerness to help you on your way is a mark of Europcar Super Service. You'll find that friendly assistance at Europcar rental offices throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

When you need to rent a car, call your nearest Europcar office or ask your travel agent to reserve from Europcar. You're sure to find Super Service waiting for you - with a touch of charm.

**europcar** rent a car

**THE SUPER SERVICE**

In the U.S. and Latin America, it's National Car Rental.

Elegance is never achieved in the same way twice.



Beverly Hills Los Angeles  
Beverly Wilshire Hotel  
(213) 273-4282

Preferred Hotels Worldwide.  
Each elegant. Each unique.

**PREFERRED HOTELS**  
A Worldwide Association of Privately Owned Luxury Hotels with these telephone numbers in common:

London 01 409 0814  
Frankfurt 0611 287 524  
Amsterdam 47 31 73

Boston  
The Colonnade  
(617) 424-7000

Las Vegas  
Desert Inn Country Club  
& Spa  
(800) 634-6906

Washington, DC  
The Embassy Row  
(202) 265-1600

Washington, DC  
The Watergate Hotel  
(202) 965-2300

## SKY FROM SATELLITE CHANNEL TELEVISION

PROGRAM, TUESDAY 27th MARCH

G.M.T.	17.00	CARTOON TIME
17.05	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX	
18.05	FANTASY ISLAND	
19.00	SKYWAYS	
19.50	STARSKY & HUTCH	
20.40	THRILLMAKER SPORTS	
21.05	ICE HOCKEY	
22.10	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX	

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE  
CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
TELEPHONE: LONDON (01) 439 0491 TELEX 266943

## Daily News in English

with highlights from the International Herald Tribune

Morning  
from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m.  
Evening  
from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

**RADIO KLOV**  
92.8 FM, Paris  
English-language station.  
Tel: 563.87.97



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## How European Is Britain?

The long, rancorous quarrel within the Common Market has now brought it to an impasse, and even perhaps to the possibility of some sort of partial dissolution. It is being slowly forced to a resolution, as political issues often are, by a financial crisis. The Common Market spends most of its revenue on agricultural subsidies and, because they are too high, it is running out of money. But before the 10 countries that belong to the Common Market can take up its budget, they have to solve the British grievance. Britain, in the person of its prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, now stands squarely in the path demanding a solution before the 10 proceed to anything else.

It is quite true that cost allocation formulas are extremely unfair to Britain, which, as one of the poorest members, now pays the second highest contribution. But it is also true that Britain joined 11 years ago knowing what those formulas were. The British assumed at the time that, once inside, they would be able to work something out. They underestimated the importance of the agricultural subsidies to the politics of the common market.

To Britain, which two centuries ago ended the painful process of consolidating its agriculture into a small number of highly efficient farms, the Common Market's farm price supports are an outrage and an affront to reason. To the continental Europeans, among whom

that process is still very much in progress, the subsidies are a crucial shock absorber in a period of great social change. The continental, and particularly the French, take the whole dispute to be disquieting evidence of the enormous differences of tradition and outlook that divide the British from the rest of Europe — or perhaps one should simply say, that divide them from Europe. That is really the heart of it: whether Britain is, by history and geography, part of Europe or separate from it.

As usual, principles have become entangled with personalities. France's President François Mitterrand has invested much time and prestige this winter in trying to broker a settlement. But five years of trying to negotiate a better deal for Britain has brought out all the intransigence and abrasiveness in Mrs. Thatcher. As the latest European summit meeting ended unproductively in Brussels last week, the Italian prime minister exclaimed, "She managed to argue with everybody about everything."

In technical terms the British grievance is now apparently within shouting distance of a compromise that most people, or at least most technicians, would consider tolerable. But this is not a technical issue. The question is whether the British really want to stay in the Common Market, and at what price — and whether the continentals really want them to stay.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## For a Quick Compromise

Margaret Thatcher says she will not approve this year's European Community budget unless Britain gets a \$1.3-billion rebate. François Mitterrand of France counters that it should have something less. Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald warns that not a penny of it can come from Ireland's dairy supports.

To most Americans, the Common Market's budget crisis seems as remote as rugby rankings in New Zealand. The details are indeed petty: Only a few hundred million dollars separate the feuding parties. What is worrisome is that the budget stalemate epitomizes a greater malaise. European nations, stressed by a long recession, are becoming increasingly reluctant to sacrifice for the cause of unity. That should matter a lot to Americans.

On its face, the crisis is about farm supports and who should pay for them. To keep domestic political peace, some EC members, notably France, Italy and Ireland, want to maintain the incredibly high commodity prices guaranteed to Europe's farmers. West Germany, no friend of an agricultural policy that makes it pay added billions of dollars each year, supports gradual reforms. Mrs. Thatcher wants rapid reductions in the subsidies and, meanwhile, a reduction in Britain's burden.

She is right on the merits. Like America's farm supports, the EC's \$15-billion agricultural policy is an expensive disgrace. It enriches a tiny minority, encourages inefficient produc-

tion and has become an increasingly serious irritant to relations with efficient food-exporting countries. But what The Economist calls Mrs. Thatcher's "blunt as a truck" style has obviously made compromise difficult.

The crisis may be resolved when the EC foreign ministers meet this week. But the fact that it has dragged on for a year, derailing three summit conferences, suggests that the member nations have grown complacent.

The Community was meant to be a first step toward a common government. That goal remains remote. But the EC has made substantial achievements — elimination of trade and travel barriers, cooperation in industrial planning. Limited economic integration has forced backward industrial sectors to modernize, feeding the engine of European growth. Economic success, in turn, has helped minimize internal political strife, serving the NATO alliance. Some of these benefits might have come through other arrangements. Some, like the European Monetary Union, in fact did. But it would be foolish to believe that the cause of economic integration and the alliance it serves can survive without effort.

One hopes that the casual talk in Brussels about the coming collapse of the Community will scare European leaders into a quick compromise. It certainly has scared the Community's friends on this side of the Atlantic.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Indonesia's Cambodian Move

Indonesia has been active in seeking a comprehensive and just political settlement for the Cambodian question. The question is complex, having the backgrounds of hereditary enmity between Cambodia and Vietnam and between Vietnam and China. To top it all, China and the Soviet Union seek to strengthen their respective influence in that region.

Indonesia and other ASEAN countries are not party to the Cambodian conflict but try as individuals and as a group to assist finding a solution through bringing both conflicting parties to the conference table.

— The Indonesian Times (Jakarta).

Too much should not be read into the Indonesian initiative, which began when General Benny Murdani, commander of Indonesia's armed forces and a confidant of President Suharto, [said in] Hanoi that China, not Vietnam, posed a threat to Indochina's security. While the Southeast Asian countries are understandably worried about Vietnamese expansionism, it is apparent that they are faced with a fait accompli in Cambodia.

But the ASEAN countries are particularly susceptible to pressures from Beijing and Washington, perhaps even more than Hanoi, of late, has been to Moscow's arm-twisting. Given this scenario, some amount of skepticism must be expressed regarding the hope of seeing regional solutions to regional problems.

— The Statesman (New Delhi).

### A 'Rare Chance' for Filipinos

The parliamentary election in the Philippines on May 14th offers a rare chance for

Filipinos to set limits on the power of President [Ferdinand] Marcos. The president was elected democratically enough in 1965, but since then he has used many undemocratic methods to stay in power. He has hobbled the legislature, shackled the judges and cowed the press; and each move has been buttressed by a strengthening of the armed forces. Mr. Marcos cannot even claim that his authoritarianism has made the Philippines an economically well managed country, or an orderly one. It is near to bankruptcy; it has a sullen and unconquered communist insurgency; anti-Marco demonstrations spatter its city streets.

The election could give the country a chance to start working its way out of this corner. The trouble is that the opposition's leaders look like muffled guns.

— The Economist (London).

### The EC Crisis Causes Worry

It is a pity that the European Community, as the world's largest trading group with its GNP equaling that of the United States, is at a loss to adjust domestic issues in the face of the catastrophic situation. Its critical plight is doomed to cast dark clouds on the world politically and economically. It is thus strongly hoped that the EC will settle the problem and restore solidarity. Because of the discordant air prevailing in the EC, especially in Anglo-Franco relations, Japan will find it difficult to have a smooth dialogue with the EC.

The Community was inaugurated on the basis of an idealistic concept designed to maintain prosperity in Europe and to end war, once and for all. We sincerely hope that the EC will live up to the expectations of the world.

— The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).



## The Holocaust: A Small People Unheard

By Arthur J. Goldberg and Arthur Hertzberg

NEW YORK — One group that figured strikingly in American Jewry's reaction to the Holocaust was not strictly speaking an American group. Several young Palestinian Jews headed by Hillel Kook, who had renamed himself Peter Bergson, arrived in America in the early days of World War II as representatives of Revisionist Zionism, the party of which the young Menachem Begin was leader in Poland. This handful created a bewildering variety of organizations in the cause of the "national liberation of the Jews in Palestine," which they believed could be achieved primarily by direct action. By the middle of the war, the "Bergson Boys" had turned their attention to the plight of European Jewry.

Their Hebrew Committee for National Liberation, and its later offshoots, did not rescue anyone, but its public outcry was the most strident of all. Pressure from the Bergson group was a factor in the American government's decision in 1944 to create the War Refugee Board. That board was permitted to ignore provisions of laws against trading with the enemy and was instrumental in saving tens of thousands of Jews.

Notwithstanding, the major factor in the formation of the War Refugee Board was the pressure on President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., who had become increasingly persuaded that the State Department was obstructive, and increasingly outraged as the facts about the destruction of European Jewry kept mounting.

Since it is incontrovertible that American Jewish leaders, like the British and American officials to whom they had to appeal, knew from the beginning what was going on in Nazi-occupied Europe, why was so little done?

Despite his oft-proclaimed Zionism, Winston Churchill had his mind on other things during the war; he allowed the Jewish question to be dealt with by subordinates, who wished to prevent immigration of more Jewish refugees to Palestine. For his part, Roosevelt chose not to make persecution of Jews a central issue for fear it would erode support for the war effort.

This is the second of two articles in which former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Goldberg and Rabbi Hertzberg, professor of history at Columbia University, summarize conclusions of a review of the action of American Jewish groups to promote the rescue of Jews from Nazi-occupied Europe.

But Roosevelt and Churchill were the central figures whom Jewish leaders in the free world had to persuade to act. In fact, repeated approaches were made to both, and especially to Roosevelt, by delegation after delegation.

The questions are, therefore, whether those delegations pressed hard enough and whether they mounted sufficient public outcry to lead force to their demands.

The answer to both questions is that they did not, certainly not by the standards of today, when the Jewish community in America is much freer and more powerful than it was before and during World War II.

Jews were afraid that the isolationists and the American Nazis would succeed in persuading the country that this was "Rosenfeld's War." The more "American" the Jewish leaders were, the more they worried about the future of the Jews in America, the more they tended to take the route of private persuasion rather than public outcry.

The core of the issue of responsibility can thus be clearly defined. The British and the American governments were essentially immovable. They did not want to deal with a specifically Jewish issue during the war, even though at least some leaders in both governments knew all the facts about the slaughter. In the face of this, even if the American Jewish organizations had not been factionalized, underfunded and too cautious, could they have done better?

Our answer is: They should have. But they could not. Of course, world Jewry and especially the American Jews, the only major community

relatively untouched by the war, should have raised an outcry, day after day, that would have pierced the prevailing indifference. Certainly it was the moral obligation of this community not to continue with "business as usual."

But American Jewry was caught in a double trap, made up of its fears for itself, in a still anti-Semitic America, and of its cautious political attitudes, fashioned by many centuries of diaspora. In fact, those attitudes worked relatively well in the first phase of Hitlerism, before the onset of the war. Quietly, without frontally assailing American opinion and despite unfriendliness in some American consulates in Europe, many tens of thousands were admitted to the United States.

The war years, when the mass killings took place, were hard times in which to change attitudes. It was only in 1944, when the conflict was clearly won, that Jews dared to mount enough concentrated pressure, both inside and outside the Roosevelt administration.

It was too late to save the millions already murdered, but many thousands were rescued.

The record of rescue after 1944 is, thus, far better than that in 1942 and 1943, precisely because the fortunes of war had changed. But even in the last months of the war, much more could have been done; for example, the Allies still obstinately refused to bomb Auschwitz or the railroad lines leading to it.

Those who have kept calling for rethinking and re-evaluating the Jewish response to the Holocaust have often said that there is a lesson to be learned for the present. Contemplation of the horror of the 1940s, together with what has followed in recent years in other places and in other cultures, leads us to one inescapable conclusion: No matter how able the leaders of a small people may be in calling attention to its danger, there has to be someone out there willing to listen, who has the power to act.

The human tragedy in the 20th century, and in those before, is that moral altruism is rare among the wielders of power.

Los Angeles Times.

## Nakasone in China: A \$2-Billion Ante

By Charles D. Sherman

PARIS — China welcomed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan on his arrival in Beijing Friday with a rare 19-gun salute. But then, Mr. Nakasone had come with low interest loans totaling \$2 billion.

Exchanging a huge credit for a commercial flourish might appear expensive, but for Japan stronger ties with China are the key to political and economic stability on the Pacific rim.

Japan's future success as a trading power will be determined as much by continued peace in Asia as it is by its own manufacturing efficiency. Supplies of natural resources and profit from timber in the Philippines, gas and oil fields in Indonesia and auto plants in Thailand are essential to Japanese industrial might.

The attention that China lavished on Mr. Nakasone, whose four-day state visit has come just a few weeks before a scheduled China tour by President Reagan starting in late April, underscored Beijing's need to secure a political ally and economic benefactor in Asia.

The economic and political effects of increasingly close links between the two countries are far-reaching.

In the economic sphere, the huge credit is only the latest example of the importance Japan attaches to China's enormous market. In the past decade trade between China and Japan has grown tenfold. As China's largest trading partner, Japan accounts for 25 percent of total Chinese imports and exports of about \$40 billion. China, meanwhile, counts for less than 5 percent of Japanese trade.

Moreover, China looks to Japan to provide the technology and expertise that will fuel Beijing's massive modernization drive. The \$2-billion loan Mr. Nakasone brought must be used by China to buy Japanese equipment. Japan alone has supplied well over 50 percent of the foreign-built industry in China, emphasizing support for Chinese energy development. Tokyo has sponsored several major coal projects with an eye to future imports.

Viewed geopolitically, the friendship between the world's most populous country and Asia's most economically powerful one is a central element influencing U.S.-Soviet competition in the Far East. The expansion of Soviet nuclear missile forces in the East is an explicit threat to both China and Japan.

The Soviet military buildup in Siberia, Japan believes, is a direct reaction to the Chinese-Japanese peace accord signed in 1978. Despite recent efforts by Moscow to reduce tension with Beijing, indications are that China remains deeply suspicious

of the Soviet Union. At a meeting with Mr. Nakasone during the week-long Chinese visit, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang repeated charges that "the main threat to China's security comes from the Soviet Union."

The future of Japan-China relations rests to a large extent on China's perception of Soviet intentions, says Tadashi Ikeda, a Japanese diplomat who was closely involved in the negotiations in the 1970s to re-establish ties between Japan and China.

After serving between 1980 and 1982 as director of the China division in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Mr. Ikeda is now a minister in the Japanese Embassy in Ottawa.

The greater the likelihood that relations with Tokyo will remain tight, Mr. Ikeda believes. In his view, Japan cannot allow its own uneasy relations with the Russians to become a factor in developing links with China.

Despite the warming trend, China has not forgotten its experience in the 1930s and '40s with an expansionist Japan. Beijing might see little to fear militarily from Japan today, but

moves to raise Japan's military profile, a course strongly promoted by Washington, could lead to a quick deterioration in the relationship.

Another important element in Japanese-Chinese friendship, Mr. Ikeda believes, is China's ability to achieve the ambitious economic goals it has set. Failure could lead it to "revert to former policy patterns, and perhaps to a more closed foreign attitude."

Japanese business was severely stung in 1980 when the Chinese economic program overheated, forcing cancellation of Japanese-financed projects. Japanese industrialists, now over their "China fever," are taking a more calculated look at how much progress China can digest and how fast. But Japan has the greatest stake in helping China meet its goals.

In Mr. Ikeda's view, Japan and the Western alliance as a whole can deal with China in three ways.

The West can court Beijing chiefly as a major element in the overall strategic contest with the Soviets. Mr. Ikeda sees global strategy, more than economic interests, at the heart of U.S. policy toward China.

The second option is for the West to assume what Mr. Ikeda calls the "resignation" approach: that China



will pursue its own policy ends no matter the desires of the West. The third, which Mr. Ikeda favors, is to encourage China's economic development with U.S., European and Japanese aid. Such cooperation could have a positive influence on China's "continued political stability, which depends to a considerable degree on economic achievement."

There is little question which option Mr. Nakasone has pursued during his just completed visit.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'The Entire UN System'

Regarding the column "Pressing UNESCO to Clean Up" (March 2):

Flora Lewis is to be congratulated for her realistic assessment of the "mismanaged, boondoggling" conditions at UNESCO. World events are at last shedding light into UNESCO's darkness. However, the disorder exposed at UNESCO is emblematic of the entire UN system, politicized from the earliest years by corrupt administrative practices and undisciplined throughout its existence by any form of public accountability.

UN programs of a "positive" character are almost without exception gravely impaired by the same administrative anarchy and by the despotism incompetence with which they are directed. (The shambles at the Food and Agriculture Organization, for example, has been a scandal for decades.) However nominally meritorious, these activities register an immense adverse disparity between quality and performance on the one hand and opportunities and resources on the other.

Whatever is useful in the work of UN bodies might long since have

been transferred to serious agencies remote from UN contagion. This is, above all, true with respect to the appalling history of the United Nations in the field of human rights. The organization's inward debility has played a tragic underlying role in UN failure amid the global crisis.

The UN system represents an expenditure of public energies and of many billions of dollars annually from which infinitely more benefit could be obtained. The world can no longer afford to indulge the organization's extravagance and its retortations of every rational criticism.

Flora Lewis is to be commended. It should not require courage to tell the truth about the United Nations, but apparently it does.

SHIRLEY HAZZARD.

New York.

### Japan's Military Budget

Two March 2 columns — by Shinichi Asao and William V. Kennedy — call for the following comment: Japan's official development assistance is vastly inferior to that of other major industrialized countries in terms of GNP share. Although Paki-

stan, Egypt and Turkey are strategically important countries, Mr. Asao's argument is at best unconvincing, as these are notable exceptions in a budget whose level has not proven Japan's dedication to general-purpose development aid.

Mr. Kennedy's description of mainland China is slightly misleading. Although the Chinese leadership is indeed very sensitive to Soviet ambitions, there is no reason why it would be "driven back into some sort of military relationship with the Soviet Union" should Japan rear.

A key aspect of defense spending in the West and in the Soviet Union is that civilian uses are derived from products, materials or processes developed for military purposes. It should be remembered that Japan has achieved large strides in electronics technology for consumer or industry use, and, ironically, is now being courted by the United States for applications in the military field.

I disagree with Mr. Kennedy's assertion that "the prestige of the pro-UN leadership will decline" in Japan if there is pressure for rearmament. The 1-percent barrier is likely to be surpassed in 1984 because of pay in-

## A Success For Reagan In Africa

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — With the visual proviso that everything may fall apart, the Reagan administration's exercise in regional de-escalation in southern Africa deserves a bow. It will be historic if it comes off and it will be owed to an unusual combination of actors, including President Reagan and an obscure bureaucrat, Chester Crocker, a mild-mannered former academic with a mind like a steel trap.

Sophisticated Americans are so accustomed to bemoaning the simplicities of Mr. Reagan's anti-communism that they fail to recognize that some foreigners take deep comfort from them and make critical decisions on that basis. Thus has South Africa, which fears international communism viscerally, apparently decided to try out new living arrangements with its currently and potentially Marxist-ruled neighbors.

Pretoria could soon have more peaceable and productive ties with its nearby Marxists than Washington has had with its in 25 years.

Those of us who have criticized Mr. Reagan for overlooking the aspect of East-West competition in the Third World need to pay attention. This tendency has been repeatedly identified as the element working against local accommodation. But precisely the explicitness and credibility of his East-West emphasis is what appears to have brought the South Africans around.

In private letters to Pretoria, Mr. Reagan has reinforced his central, strategic, anti-Soviet concern. He seems to be getting South Africa to do things — halt its destabilization of its neighbors, bring independence to Namibia — that Jimmy Carter could not do and that Carter people have insisted Mr. Reagan could not do.

Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, supplied the political intelligence to bring Mr. Reagan's strategic instinct into useful play. He is the methodical, amiable, low-key former Georgetown professor whose 1980 article in the journal Foreign Affairs — "South Africa: Strategy for Change" — filed the Republican Party's Africa-policy vacuum intellectually as Mr. Crocker himself has filled the administration's Africa chair bureaucratically.

There is a window of opportunity in South Africa, he advised. Get involved in order to have influence. Treat the white government with respect. Conduct "a sustained and nimble diplomacy." Work with blacks in the region as well as whites, and with Marxists as well as non-Marxists. American "credibility in Moscow and Havana depends on adopting a strong line against the principle of introducing external combat forces," he wrote meaningfully. Cubans out!

His "constructive engagement" offered something to almost everybody. To South Africa it offered guerrilla-free borders, the onset of normal ties with its neighbors, greater legitimacy elsewhere. To Namibia, including the SWAPO guerrillas, it offered peaceful independence process.

To Angola and Mozambique, Mr. Crocker offered relief from the terrible South African destabilization. To Angolan insurgents, a crack at power-sharing. To other African states, avoiding the overflow lava.

To Cuba he offered the opportunity to leave Angola claiming success. To the Soviets, the chance to cut costs in Angola and Mozambique and leave their Marxist regimes standing. To America, the assorted satisfactions of advancing peace and stability and reducing the Soviet presence.

Are South Africa's blacks the true losers? Angola and Mozambique must now stop supporting the guerrillas of South Africa's black nationalist movement, the African National Congress. And the West, appreciating the strategic fruits, may not press Pretoria as hard on apartheid.

But Mr. Crocker has earned a fresh hearing for his view that the sources of South African change are much less the guerrillas and apartheid's Western critics than the economic and social factors that thrust blacks ever deeper into the national life.

How many will it matter that any restrictions will be placed on the guerrillas, or new inhibitions on the critics? Those who hope or fear that South Africa's foreign policy has locked it into its domestic status quo stand to be equally wrong. Economic growth and interchange with the world are engines of racial progress.

The writer is deputy editorial page editor of The Washington Post.

### A Caricature Criticized

I wish to express my indignation at a caricature on the editorial page of your March 13 edition. Although I realize that caricatures can be aggressive and satirical by nature, and although I respect freedom of speech and thought, as a Moslem, I feel offended by this particular drawing.

Why should the Soviet superpower and Lebanon's president be represented by human beings, while Moslem communities involved in the Lebanese crisis are represented by animals? I fully appreciate the freedoms and liberties granted by democracy, but nevertheless point out that no matter which sect or regime people belong to, they are human beings. I would wish in future for more consideration for the Moslem community as a whole.

SYED ALI RAZA.

Brussels.

FROM OUR MARCH 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Land Slips on Canal Project

PANAMA CITY — A big slide has taken place in the embankment of the railroad near Gatun [on the Panama Canal project]. A section of a fill 300 feet long has settled about thirty feet. The embankment had reached practically its final height of ninety-five feet above the sea level, having the full width required throughout nearly the entire length. This slide is identical with others that have taken place. The heavy rock dumped there has settled, displacing the soft mud and clay below. In previous slides here the movement was eastward towards the hills of the Gatun ridge, indicating that the wide, flat slope built along the west side of the embankment had stopped movement in that direction.

### 1934: Giant Mirror May Be Marred

CORNING, New York — The years of work in designing, moulding and perfecting the 200-inch mirror for the world's largest telescope may go for naught after an accident [on March 26] during the pouring of molten glass, when several cores in the mould broke and floated to the surface, possibly to mar the perfection of the giant reflector which is scheduled for use at the Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California. Engineers in charge of the delicate task of pouring 40,000 pounds of molten glass heated to 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit decided to fish out the cores, but it will be nearly three years before it will be known whether the mishap has caused any imperfection, as it will require that length of time before the grinding and polishing of the mirror can be completed.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor: RENÉ BONDY

Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS

Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN

Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Associate Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 767.1265. Telex: 617718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hammersley Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262029.

S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 733021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$200.00 per year. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y. 11101.

© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

مركز الأمل



A Success  
For Reagan  
In Africa

# Soviet Murder Case Started With Poaching, Ended in Purge

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — An official Soviet account of a miscarriage of justice, in which five men were falsely accused of a double murder in 1981, has ended with a wholesale purge of police and judicial officials in the western republic of Belorussia.

The shake-up, of apparently unusual severity in a case of this kind, was reported earlier this month in the government newspaper Izvestia. It followed an account of how policemen had extracted confessions by torture and conspiracy with prosecutors, the judge and other officials to gain convictions of men who were innocent of the murder.

The story, as first told in Izvestia last November, began on the night of July 8, 1981, when two investigators cruising a lake in southern Belorussia looking for poachers came across four men fishing illegally with nets stolen from a local processing plant.

The poachers were ordered to shore, and there, according to court testimony, they attacked the investigators, beat them, then held them underwater to be sure they were dead.

Within days, police in the town of Mozyr arrested five local men who, it turned out, did not know one another. When they were brought to court early last year in the provincial capital of Gomel, the prosecution produced

confessions and demanded the death penalty, standard punishment for killing officials in the course of their duty. The judge settled on labor camp terms of 15 years for three of the men, eight years for the fourth and two years for the fifth, who was found not to have been a direct participant in the killings.

So matters stood until the small hours of April 30, 1983, when another double murder occurred in the Mozyr area in which poaching was involved. In this case, two policemen stopped a van being driven without lights, and the four men inside leaped out, fatally stabbing the policemen and drove off. But before dying, one of the policemen managed to radio the van's license number to headquarters.

The four men and a 16-year-old boy, all relatives, were arrested, and the carcass of a steer that had been stolen from a state farm was found inside the van.

As the second crime was investigated, clues suggesting that the two crimes were linked became overwhelming. The boy told investigators that his father and two uncles, who had been in the van, had stolen a fisherman's net two years earlier.

The boy also disclosed that his brother, the fourth man in the van, had a gun. A crime laboratory was able to determine that it had been taken from the body of one of the two fishery inspectors killed in 1981, according to the account of the two murder cases, published in Izvestia on Nov. 26.

The four men who had been in the van were convicted of both double murders, and the boy's father, one uncle and brother were sentenced to be shot. The other uncle was given 15 years at hard labor, and the boy himself was sentenced to seven years for knowing of the murders and not reporting them.

Izvestia said the prison sentences of the five men falsely convicted of the murder of the two fishery inspectors had been quashed and replaced by new prison terms for poaching equivalent to time already served. No mention was made of compensation.

On March 4, Izvestia announced the dismissals of the Belorussian minister of internal affairs, Major General Gennadi N. Zhabitsky, and his deputy, P.S. Zhuk, the two officials responsible for the police in the republic. Among others removed were the chief prosecutor, Adam I. Mogilitsky; his deputy, P.V. Dudkovsky; and the judge in the first trial, Vladimir V. Pychenko, who was a member of the Belorussian Supreme Court.

Izvestia also reported the dismissal of M.K. Zhavnerovich, an "investigator for especially important cases." Finally, the Mozyr police chief, two of his assistants and several other officials who were not identified were also removed from their posts.

The newspaper said some of those involved would be brought to trial. It also disclosed that most had received severe reprimands on their party records. In Soviet circumstances, this can be a serious penalty, ruining careers.

# Poland, Citing a 'Lack of Evidence,' Ends Probe of Police Raid on Church

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Polish authorities have quietly closed an investigation of alleged criminal assault by several Warsaw police officers involved in a May 1983 raid on a church that operated a center to help families of political prisoners, according to sources involved in the case.

The raid was the first in a series of related incidents cited by opponents of the government as proof that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, either cannot or will not curb police lawlessness.

In the latest development, a Warsaw district prosecutor's office has closed, "for lack of sufficient evidence," an investigation into the beatings of four men and two women during the church raid.

The prosecutor also dropped a second, heretofore unpublished investigation of allegations by four police officers that they were assaulted by the civilians during the raid.

Copies of the prosecutor's decision were distributed at the end of last week to all involved.

The investigations stemmed

from a raid last May 3 at a cloister at the rear of St. Martin's Church in Warsaw's Old Town. The church serves as headquarters for volunteers who dispense food, medicine, money and legal advice to political prisoners and their families.

According to volunteers, 20 to 30 plainclothes police broke into the cloister without identifying themselves, smashed furniture and shipments of medicine, severely beat six of the volunteers and kidnapped four of them, holding them several hours before releasing them in a forest outside the city.

The prosecutor's decision acknowledged that the six injured volunteers may not have realized that they were dealing with plainclothesmen, and it conceded that it was a "breach of official procedure" for the officers to strip four of them of their personal effects and leave them outside the city rather than taking them to the nearest police station.

The report said leaders of the police team had been given "appropriate disciplinary punishment" for the "irregularities," but it concluded that the police intervention had

been justified and that the officers had used no more force than was necessary under the circumstances.

Less than two weeks after the raid on St. Martin's, Grzegorz Przemyski, 19, a Warsaw high school student, died of a beating after being held by police.

Two policemen and two ambulance attendants were indicted for involuntary manslaughter in his death, and two doctors were charged with malpractice for failing to recognize the seriousness of his injuries.

In January, Maciej Bednarekiewicz, the attorney who represented Mr. Przemyski's mother, Barbara Sadowska, was arrested for allegedly abetting a police deserter. Mr. Bednarekiewicz had also represented St. Martin's Church in the break-in investigation, and his arrest was widely seen as a police provocation.

Soon afterward, authorities announced that one of the indicted ambulance attendants had suddenly changed his story, admitting that he had delivered what may have been the fatal blow to Mr. Przemyski. The Przemyski case, which was



Barbara Sadowska

to have gone to trial in early February, has since been remanded to the prosecutor for further investigation.

In February, Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, a former legal adviser to Solidarity and a defender of political dissidents, wrote an open letter to General Jaruzelski charging that "some state organs" were flouting Polish law. He urged General Jaruzelski to order proper investigations into the St. Martin's, Przemyski and Bednarekiewicz cases.

Mr. Sila-Nowicki has since been placed under investigation for allegedly making slanderous charges harmful to Polish state interests.

# Warsaw Upholds Ban on Crucifixes; School to Reopen

United Press International

GARWOLIN, Poland — Communist authorities upheld a ban on crucifixes Monday at a school that has become the center of a dispute between the government and the Roman Catholic Church.

The decision was made on the eve of a regular meeting of the Catholic Episcopate, the highest church executive body. The Episcopate is to meet Tuesday to discuss the ban imposed March 7 at a vocational school near the town of Garwolin, outside Warsaw. The government later extended the ban to all state-run schools.

The headmaster of the Garwolin school, Ryszard Domanski, said Monday that both he and the authorities were determined the crosses would not be restored to classrooms.

The school has been closed since students began protesting the ban. Mr. Domanski said it would reopen Tuesday, but only for senior students taking examinations.

Church sources said only senior students who have signed statements pledging their recognition of the school's secular character would attend classes Tuesday.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, "has been quite clear on this matter — they will not be put back," Mr. Domanski said, referring to Mr. Urban's opposition to the crosses.

The government's decision brings it into renewed confrontation with the Roman Catholic Church. Polish bishops, led by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, have condemned the ban.



HANDSHAKE — President Francois Mitterrand of France is welcomed by members of San Francisco's French community during a reception given in his honor. Mr. Mitterrand's weeklong U.S. visit, which ends Wednesday, included a two-day tour of the Bay Area.

# Portuguese Social Democrats Back Mota Pinto on Strategy

Reuters

LISBON — The deputy prime minister, Carlos Mota Pinto, won a policy victory at a weekend congress of his Social Democratic Party that bolsters the Portuguese coalition government, political sources said Monday.

Mr. Mota Pinto, a 47-year-old law professor, won support for continuing the party's partnership with Prime Minister Mario Soares's Socialists and postponing until January the possibly disruptive choice of a presidential candidate.

The outgoing president, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, is barred constitutionally from a third term after his present one ends in December 1985.

At a three-day congress in the northern city of Braga, Mr. Mota Pinto was elected leader of the party's National Political Committee by a majority of 60 percent. But his faction won only 35 of the 50 seats on the National Council, the main policy-making body between congresses.

His main rival, the chief of the Azores regional government, Joao Mota Amaral, 51, secured 19 of the 50 seats. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, 35, holds the balance of power with the remaining six seats.

Both favored choosing a presidential candidate immediately. Mr.

Mota Amaral, noting Mr. Mota Pinto's failure to win a majority on the National Council, said: "There will be other congresses."

Mr. Mota Pinto has strengthened his position in the party at a time when the ruling coalition is conducting an unpopular austerity program.

He had made it clear that if he failed to win satisfactory backing from the congress he would quit the party leadership.

# Sergio Osmena Jr., 67, Dies; Ran Against Marcos in 1969

United Press International

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Sergio Osmena Jr., 67, a former Philippine senator who unsuccessfully ran against President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the 1969 elections, died Sunday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Osmena was the son of Sergio Osmena Sr., the president of the Philippines before and after World War II. The younger Mr. Osmena was considered a patriot by some factions of exiled Filipinos but was associated with Mr. Marcos by some of the president's opponents. He was a former governor of Cebu Island and four times the mayor of Cebu City.

Following his election loss to Mr. Marcos, he went to the United States with his family. In 1971, he returned to the Philippines and was seriously injured by a hand grenade during a political rally.

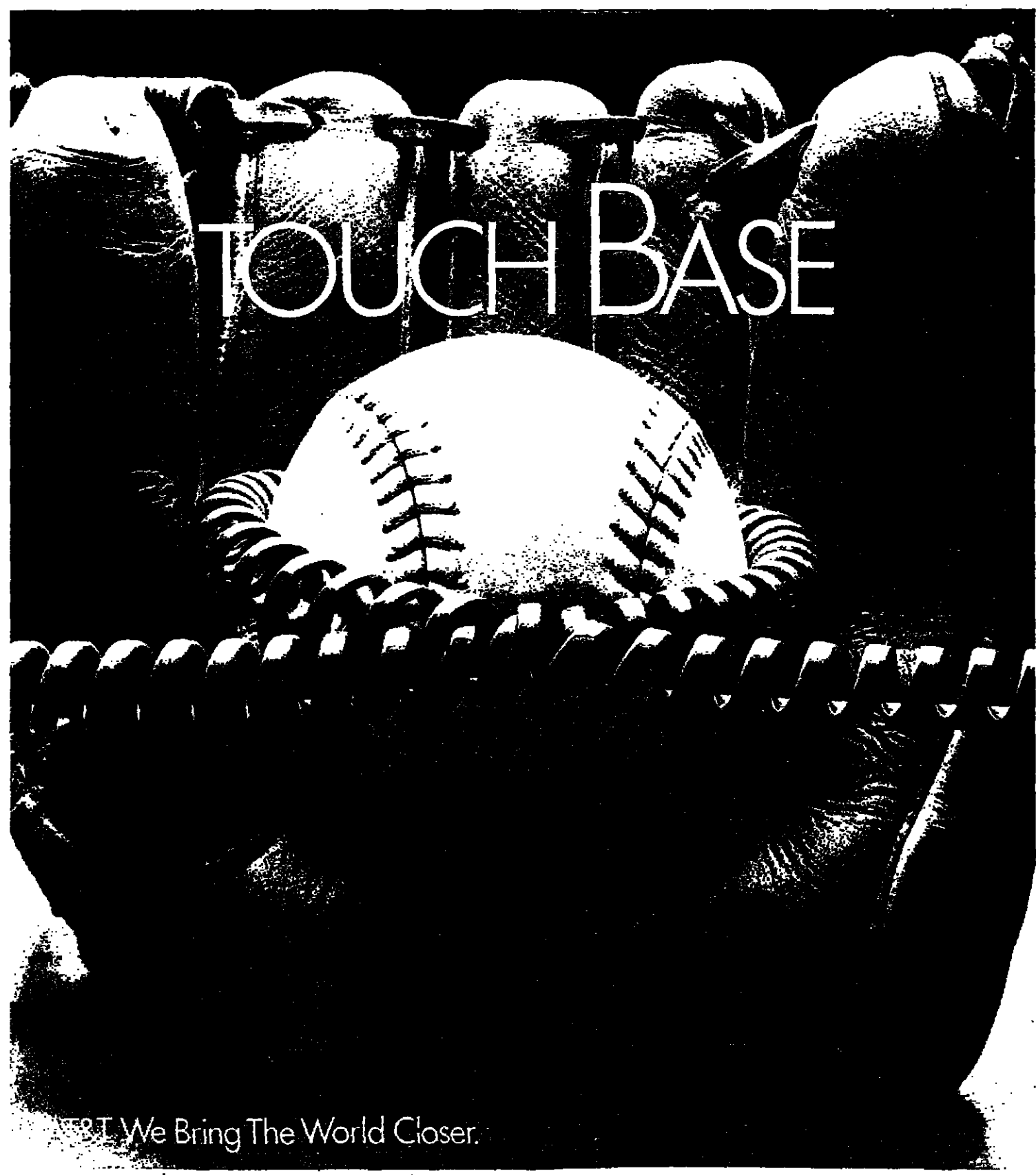
Other deaths:

John K. Emmerson, 76, an Asian expert and retired Foreign Service officer who was deputy chief of mission of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo from 1962 to 1967, Saturday at Stanford University Hospital in California after a stroke.

Archibald J. Old Jr., 77, a retired U.S. Air Force lieutenant general who led the 1943 bombing raid against a ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt, Germany, Saturday at March Air Force Base, California.

Paulo Duarte, 84, a Brazilian his-

torian, anthropologist and journalist, of a heart attack Friday in São Paulo. Mr. Duarte was imprisoned many times for his political views.



# TOUCH BASE

Let Us Bring The World Closer.

So many things can remind you of the folks back home. Sure they're far away. But you can feel close again just by picking up the phone. So go for a homer. Call the U.S. It's a warm, wonderful way to say you really care.



140 Years of Swiss Hospitality & Tradition

**SAVOY HOTEL**  
BAUR EN VILLE  
ZURICH

... ..

Luxurious atmosphere and ideal situation on the world famous Bahnhofstrasse.

Parade Platz  
8022 Zurich  
Telephone: 01/211.53.60  
Telex: 32.845 savoy.ch

**BEST WINNING CHANCES IN EUROPE!**

Now try the Lottery with only  
**75,000 Tickets**  
(compared to 300,000-500,000 in other lotteries)

Yes, only 75,000 tickets participate in the 118th Austrian Lottery, bringing YOU closer to BIG WINS like these:

**1st Prize: US \$ 660,000.00**  
**2nd Prize: US \$ 275,000.00**  
**3rd Prize: \$ 220,000.00**    **4th Prize: \$ 165,000.00**  
**3 Prizes of \$ 110,000.00**    **29 Prizes of \$ 55,000.00**  
**PLUS 42,064 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 27,500.00**  
**Total Prize Money: \$ 18,700,000.00**

• Your winning chances are the best in Europe, since one out of every two tickets wins at least the cost of the ticket.  
• All winnings paid out tax-free in any currency, anywhere.  
• For your protection, the Austrian Lottery is under strict government control.  
Make a date with luck! Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form

to  
**PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL**  
the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

29 Mariahilfer Str. (Since 1918) 1061 Vienna, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the 118th Austrian National Lottery.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Country \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

OW • MAIL TODAY • WIN TOMORROW • MAIL TODAY • WIN



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Philip Glass's Audacious 'Akhnaton' Premiered in Stuttgart

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — The seemingly unlikely marriage between the European operatic establishment and contemporary American music reached a new and, in many respects, richly promising stage with the world premiere of Philip Glass's "Akhnaton" by the opera company of the Württemberg State Theater.

Glass is the most popular creative figure in the specifically American phenomenon known variously as "minimalism," "repetitive" or "trance" music, among other overlapping terms. His music has gained relatively wide popularity on both sides of the Atlantic, largely because of the apparent simplicity of the basic material, small rhythmic and melodic building blocks that can be contemplated at great length in the trance-like state they tend to induce.

Parallel to this is Glass's interest in Oriental musical and theatrical ideas, which implies an altogether different approach to theater than that usually practiced in the Old World's opera houses. His first "opera" was the 1976 "Einstein on the Beach," a Robert Wilson spectacle in which the music did not play a very assertive role.

Two seasons ago for the Netherlands Opera he did "Satyagraha," on the life of Gandhi. This work soon had a second production here, staged by Achim Freyer. As a result, Stuttgart — whose Generalmusikdirektor is the American Dennis Russell Davies — commissioned "Akhnaton" (or "Echnaton," in the Teutonic orthography used here), which had its premiere Saturday under Davies's sympathetic musical direction and in Freyer's prodigiously imaginative and colorful production. The U.S.

premiere will be at the New York City Opera in the fall. The Akhnaton of the title, however spelled, is the Egyptian pharaoh of the 14th century B.C. who, in a reign lasting 17 years, overthrew the existing pantheon of gods and its priesthood and society to establish a religion with a single god, Aton, perhaps civilization's earliest approximation of monotheism mixed with a kind of sun worship. The emphasis that resulted, led to the return of the old order after Akhnaton's death, although in Glass's own libretto the pharaoh himself, his wife, Nefertiti, and their six daughters are the victims of an uprising.

It is not the surface events of Akhnaton's life and reign that come out so much in this work, but his estrangement from his world in religion, art and politics, a monarch with a misshapen body but strong ideas, and perhaps also a real model in antiquity for the Oedipus legend.

The work is in three acts and 11 scenes, with the music continuous in each act. The sung text is in different languages of antiquity, while the public is informed by a speaker who appears in various guises — at the end as a guide, reading guidebooks to camera-snapping tourists about the ruins of the capital established by Akhnaton.

The action unfolds in a chronological but non-narrative way, with each scene being a tableau that presents a particular situation, but does not advance the action in any theatrically "well-made" way. The curiously busy immobility of the music matches the essentially static quality of the stage action. Yet this work moves physically and is strangely moving. Glass has adapted his minimalist ideas shrewdly to a maximalist opera house orchestra —

no violins, but almost everything else, including synthesizer and a large percussion group — and his orchestral writing bathes almost every scene in a distinct tonal color.

Freyer, who staged the work and with Ilona Freyer designed sets and costumes, contributed a daring use of lighting and color, and sometimes supplied strikingly mobile images to represent static events — beginning with an opening scene in which the passing of power from the dead pharaoh (Akhnaton's father) was conveyed visually by the son racing around the mummy until the wrappings had transferred from the dead to the living.

The delicate scene of the Akhnaton-Nefertiti love duet, bathed in blue light and with the couple slowly facing each other on mobile thrones, was another striking stage picture, as was the scene of the royal couple "at home" with their daughters (this in a soft golden light), suspended on swings and framed as if in a family picture.

Vocally the production was well-served, although the writing for voices as such was the least interesting element in the musical structure. As Akhnaton, the countertenor Paul Esswood excelled, singing with an almost otherworldly resonance that helped define the part. Milagro Vargas (Nefertiti), Maria Thumann (Akhnaton's grotesquely dominating mother, Wafnefnef), Wolfgang Probst (Horemhab, leader of the military) and Arnd Bannmann (leader of the old guard priesthood) headed a large and well-knit cast.

The audience reaction was considerably more vigorous than the customary response to new works with, at a random reckoning, a double ratio of about 2 to 1 in favor, in itself a just reward for Stuttgart's bold venture.

## Lagerfeld's Chanel Warm-Up

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Karl Lagerfeld will bring out his first collection today under his own name — which may explain why the Chanel ready-to-wear collection, shown Monday, was not the total success it could have been. Well aware of the fashion spotlight zeroing in on

## PARIS FASHION

him, Lagerfeld must be saving his big guns for L-Day. The director of his new house, Rose-Marie Le Gallais, sat through the Chanel show, bundled up in her fur coat — as if to hide some fashion secret.

The question at Chanel's was, "How much of it will be Chanel and how much Lagerfeld?" The answer was about 50-50 as against 75 percent Chanel and 25 percent Lagerfeld at the couture shows in January. This shows the increasing hold of Lagerfeld's hand on the Chanel image — which sometimes worked and other times did not. The first part of the show was excellent, the second was mishmash at best. All of it was terribly commercial, which has never been too much of a worry here. Since Lagerfeld has been in charge, the ready-to-wear sales have been up by 45 percent, according to Michel Pietrini, director of the Chanel house.

Lagerfeld must be credited for breaking the stiff mold around the Chanel image. By playing with the proportions, changing the accessories, as well as the music and the general delivery of the show, he kept updating the image. His slightly longer skirt with definitely shorter cardigan was younger and kickier. The short T-shirt suits were new but not as successful as the toy soldier suits, made of brown jersey and Persian lamb. Lagerfeld even had a long Chanel suit, with pleated skirt almost to the ankles, but, with only two such suits on the runway, this was a half-hearted effort at catching up with the rest of Paris fashions.

His combinations of poplin raincoats with very-Chanel tweed cardigans worked out, but most of his pants, too big and too full, did not. Black hose with flat shoes, pearl chokers instead of long chains, and cute ribboned berets were cleverly mixed with the traditional boleros, gold belts, rows of gold buttons and carnation signatures. The little incestuous fashion game with Yves Saint Laurent went on, as in a combination of Chanel coat with Saint Laurent-type pants.

Lagerfeld can also be thanked for broadening the Chanel base with active sportswear. Having invented the Chanel jeans suit, he opened the show with Chanel sporty outfits for all occasions, including fishing. "How chic to have your own Chanel skating suit," said Lynn Wyatt, the Houston socialite who never misses a fashion trick.

The evening wear is where Lagerfeld did not quite make it, despite the black velvet and white satin charm battalion. There were also a couple of black dresses, including a black chiton with exquisite sequin embroidery, but the black sheath with embroidered sequined bag on the hip looked like an old Chloé and too gaudy for this house's image.

Bathrobes over pajamas may well turn into an important Paris trend. But unlike the Claude Montana ones shown over the weekend, which were quintessential chic, Lagerfeld's offer looked like, well, bathrobes over pajamas.

## Tribute to Dancer Anton Dolin

Reuters

LONDON — Dame Alicia Markova is organizing a special performance with some of the world's top ballet dancers at Covent Garden June 24 in memory of Sir Anton Dolin, Britain's first international ballet star. Sir Anton died in Paris last November at the age of 79.



Lagerfeld suit for Chanel.

Linda Gray (Sue Ellen in the "Dallas" television series), was captured by American Harper's Bazaar to model Paris ready-to-wear in their August issue. A former model, Gray obviously needs no help when it comes to clothes. Creating a near-riot at Dior, and the only excitement to come out of this collection, she was wearing a black leather suit by Aline. "I bought it in Los Angeles a year ago," she said.

Showing today in his usual humble one-room setting, Aline continues to be one of the most exciting fashion stores in Paris. This, unfortunately, was not the case at Dior's where Gerard Ponomarev, who was designing his second women's collection, showed every sign of being stranded. With military music which seemed right out of World War I, Ponomarev was on a strangely anachronistic warpath, maybe because of the confused situation in this house's management, which is suffering a power struggle at the top. Gray liked the pink shade in one of the dresses.

Other Paris collections included a few hits among a lot of misses. Jean-Paul Gaultier, who related to Kenzo and London street fashions, is to be watched, because he can be both fun and fashion. His spoof on the Japanese, with stuffy black layered outfits with backs cut out to show red bottom sequin bikinis, were a riot. Michel Klein can deliver excellent knits, young and pretty and at a third of the price of more established names. Anne-Marie Beretta's story is wrapped up in one word: coats, coats and more coats.

## Two Collections of Vintage Jazz — With and Without Vocals

By Michael Zwernin

International Herald Tribune

IN 1935, a teen-ager named Otto Jung collecting jazz records in Frankfurt especially liked Benny Goodman, but there were often vocals and he did not like them. He wrote a letter to the Elektra company in Berlin asking for a list of Goodman records without singers on them.

The company didn't have the answer, but passed the letter along to a young jazz fanatic in Berlin, Hans Blüthner, who also resembled singers for taking time away from instrumental improvisation. He made the list and mailed it to Jung. They began a correspondence and remain good friends today.

For purists who still cling together over such preferences, two collections of the style of jazz called "vintage" are conveniently segregated. Editors Günther Schüller and Martin Williams have included only a token vocal or two in 80 tracks by 30 bands in their six-record Smithsonian Institution "Big Band Jazz: From the Beginning to the Fifties" collection. (Smithsonian Recordings, P.O. Box 10230, Des Moines, Iowa 50336.)

Listening to the earlier selections by Paul Whiteman, Fletcher Henderson, McKinney's Cotton Pickers, the Casa Loma Orchestra and others from the '20s is like reading Beowulf. It's no longer a living language, the interest is purely intellectual. The enclosed 48-page illustrated booklet explains the origins of the form, describes pivotal performances and presents biographical information. Certain tracks have been remastered, corrections made in speed variations (which

pitched some of the original 78s into wrong keys). But moving ahead to Jimmie Lunceford, Benny Goodman and early Basie, even the most up-to-date jazz lover is bound to feel a tinge of nostalgia.

These big bands made the popular music of their time. Although many people who lament the passing of the big-band age forget how many forgettable big bands there were, these are the best as well as most popular. In its commercial impact, Benny Goodman's "Mission to Moscow" can be compared to the latest hit by the rock group AC/DC: in pre-inflationary currency, in any case. On "Stardust," Artie Shaw confirms that he is a master instrumentalist as well as a matinee idol, with taste and integrity as well as mass appeal.

Leaders were often the best musicians in their bands, as well as the best looking. On down the line — Charlie Barnet (Charlie Barnet), Duke Ellington ("Take the 'A' Train"), Woody Herman ("Bijou"). These superstars of their day, even those who led more commercial bands, like Harry James ("The Mole"), made hits out of music they were passionate about. Nowadays stars are made by playing the music they think their audience wants to buy.

Moving into the '40s and '50s with Boyd Raeburn's "Boyd Meets Stravinsky," Gil Evans's arrangement of Charlie Parker's "Donna Lee" for Claude Thornhill's band (you have to take your hat off to Thornhill for taking such a risk after having won two Billboard magazine polls in the "sweet band" category) and Dizzy Gillespie's "Things to Come," we can sense the freezing

of the form. There was no place left to go. Classic big bands appealed increasingly to a more educated and aging audience, while a new form was born — rock.

With the simultaneous birth of the LP record, the medium changed as well as the message. Short stories became novels, short subjects features. Jazz purists of a certain age began to retreat from the threat of change into the "good old days." The unfortunate commercial necessities, singers, became the essence of pop music in the '60s, instrumentalists retreated inside parentheses.

Basically, it was only a continuation of the same form, the blues. Though electronic and slicker, jazz also remained basically blues-based. But listening to this collection it is hard to avoid the suspicion that once you exclude John Coltrane, Thelonious Monk, Weather Report and Miles Davis (both of whom actually played streamlined big-band jazz with actual, electronically boosted content) and only a handful remain who found a way to combine quality with communication, jazz took a dive after the '50s.

It was also a continuation of the same ethic — Charlie Barnet rode a horse into a hotel lobby, the Stones threw TV sets out hotel windows. The road was still the road, and everybody was still nourished by Bessie Smith and Billie Holiday. Which may seem like a contradiction with the opening of this review, but producer Ed Michel's two-record collection "The Jazz Singers" (Prestige) — from Smith to Flora Purim — shows that prejudice against singers in the world of jazz was just that — prejudice.

As Michel writes in his liner notes, "every-

one has her/his prejudice . . . I've never quite gotten past feeling that there was Billie [Holiday] and then Everybody Else." His collection refutes that prejudice, but they are choice selections by a choice handful, many of whom also felt that there was Billie and then Everybody Else, by the few who know how to make a song their own by adding vitality, risk, discovery. Their voices are instruments, and the instrumentalists backing them are anything but parenthetical. Charlie Parker with Sarah Vaughan ("Lower Man"), Ben Webster with Ella Fitzgerald ("In a Mellow Tone") and Louis Armstrong's trumpet after his vocal on "Ain't Misbehavin'" all provide organic, essential elements to the verbal essence.

The musicians on both of these collections were forced by the technical limitations of the 78s to record to say what they had to say in three minutes. Economy of statement was hurt by the LP, although sound fidelity ultimately was helped. Permissiveness is not always bad, it depends on what you are permitted to do — the splendor of Coltrane would never have had a chance to bloom in three minutes. But it is hard to avoid a tinge of nostalgia listening to trumpeter Fats Navarro — on Billy Eckstine's "Tell Me, Pretty Baby" (the Prestige collection) — telling such a complete story in only one blues chorus, sounding like an integral part of the arrangement rather than an overboard, ending with a confident, intelligent run leading logically into the next written ensemble.

These may well have been the good old days, when jazz was art as well as a commodity, when time was swing more than money.

NYSE Most Actives					
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AT&T	17,728	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	17,728	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	17,728	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	17,728	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	17,728	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	17,728	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	17,728	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	17,728	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+ 1/4
AMT	17,728	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Eases in Slow Trading					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Eases in Slow Trading					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Eases in Slow Trading					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Eases in Slow Trading					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Eases in Slow Trading					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Eases in Slow Trading					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

NYSE Eases in Slow Trading					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
Indus	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Transp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Finance	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246
Comp	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246	10,246

الاصول



FUTURES AND OPTIONS

New Options Reduce Risks  
For Precious Metal Investors

By H.J. MAIDENBERG  
New York Times Service

While gold has always served as a security blanket to people living in unstable places or experiencing anxiety about economic conditions, investing in the metal market has always been, paradoxically, fraught with dangers of its own.

In the United States, the three biggest dangers have been a drop in prices, such as the one that has occurred since 1980; the loss of interest and dividends on savings tied up in metal, and, in all too many cases, dealers who go under or vanish with their customer's bullion.

In a move to counter the unfavorable publicity caused by the rising number of scandals involving dealers in off-exchange options, as well as to make a profit, Moccata Metals Corp. is introducing two precious metals options. Moccata is one of the largest dealers in precious metals, and this year it is marking its "300th" anniversary of its London parent, Moccata & Goldsmith Ltd. (although it was actually founded 13 years earlier).

"What we hope to do is combine the best features of the ordinary option with the so-called leveraged deals that have attracted so many unwary investors in precious metals in recent times," explained Terry S. Mayer, Moccata's marketing director.

Options are the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the underlying goods at a predetermined price during a specified time. Their main attraction is that their risk is limited to the one-time payment of a premium, which is the price at which the option is bought, plus the broker's commission.

A typical leveraged option differs in that the investor puts up a relatively small amount of cash and, in effect, borrows the rest from the dealer. In many leveraged deals, the investor's risk is not limited and could become substantial. Most investors get involved in leveraged deals because they require low initial cash investments.

If the value of the metal declines, investors often must put up more cash or have their holdings liquidated. This is what happens to futures traders in similar circumstances, and it is precisely what investors seek to avoid when they buy options.

On an option Moccata introduced last week in London, the grantor of the contract would essentially share in any profits. The company's lawyers are still weighing whether the "Moccata Guaranteed Value Bullion Options" would meet U.S. investment regulations.

But the "Moccata Investment Option," which Mr. Mayer will introduce this week through major brokerages and dealers, has been cleared in the United States and would work as follows:

Assume that gold is selling at \$400 an ounce, and an investor wants a three-month option to buy the metal at a strike price of \$350. Suppose that the premium for this option is \$55 an ounce, or \$5,500 for the standard 100-ounce gold option, plus the broker's commission.

Suppose further that in three months gold has declined to \$350. Ordinarily, the investor would lose his investment because the break-even point would be roughly \$405 an ounce (\$355 premium paid to buy \$400 gold at \$350 an ounce).

But the Moccata options offer the buyer a "termination price" at the \$350 strike price. This means the investor could sell the option back to Moccata at \$350 and thus more or less break even. But if gold drops below \$350, the termination price, or right to sell it back, expires with the option.

If gold is \$350 or above, the new Moccata deal offers to extend the option for another three months at the carrying charge, or what it would cost anyone to finance 100 ounces of gold for the additional 90 days.

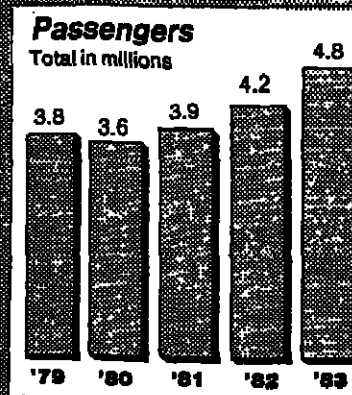
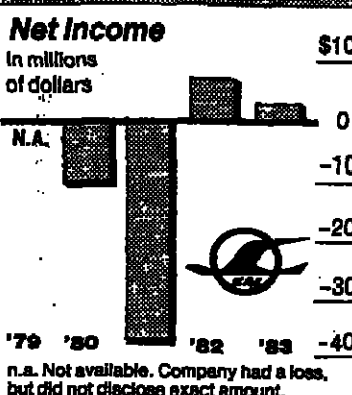
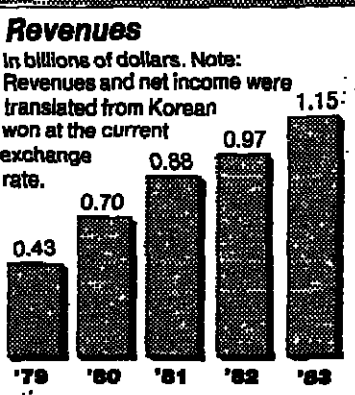
The options investor can thus "buy more time for the option to become profitable by only paying the current carrying charge and only the cost of extending the option," Mr. Mayer said.

Not only does this give the investor a longer ride for his money, but it lowers the initial premium because the time element is second only to the metal's value in determining the option premium. Perhaps more important, the new option eliminates the need for an investor to get entangled in leveraged deals that often are no more than buying the metal on costly credit.

Moccata options are available through licensed brokers and dealers.

The new options  
give the investor a  
longer ride for his  
money.

Mixed Results at Korean Air Lines



Korean Air Lines Acts to Improve Image

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

SEOUL—Several serious incidents, dominated by last September's shooting down by a Soviet fighter jet of a passenger plane in which 269 people died, have led to a series of shake-ups at Korean Air Lines.

Senior executives, including the president, have been shifted to new jobs in recent weeks, and 14 pilots have been forced to resign. All 582 cockpit crew members have undergone tightened screening procedures, and some were demoted or transferred, according to KAL officials and industry analysts here.

The airline said that one pilot became so angry after being told to resign that he punched a senior officer.

Airline officials insist the changes do not suggest that pilot screening had been lax. "Our standards were high, but now we're

getting tougher," said the new president, Cho Chong Kun, 51.

Mr. Cho took over on Feb. 24 from his brother, Cho Chong Hoon, 64. The brothers head a diversified transportation company called the Hanjin Group, which took over KAL 15 years ago when it was an unprofitable government operation with one jet and seven propeller planes. While KAL still struggles to stay out of the red, it now has 38 aircraft and revenue last year of \$1.15 billion.

The airline has set out to improve its image overseas, where many people regard it as something of an airborne discount house, its main attraction being rock-bottom fares.

KAL must also contend with a sense among some foreigners that its pilots, all former fliers in the South Korean Air Force, take too many risks. Mr. Cho says the reputation is undeserved.

But he concedes that for several months some passengers thought twice about taking

his airline after KAL's flight 007, scheduled to fly from New York to Seoul, veered off course and was shot down by Soviet missiles near Sakhalin Island. Mr. Cho would not disclose the percentage of empty seats on KAL flights after the shooting down of the South Korean passenger plane.

Although the Russians may not have been justified in downing the plane, Mr. Cho acknowledged that flight 007 was clearly flying where it should not have been. Since the tragedy, the airline says it has altered its route so that planes fly farther from Soviet-occupied Sakhalin. Crews have also received extra navigation training.

But in a separate incident in December, a KAL DC-10 cargo jet went down a wrong runway in Anchorage, Alaska, and collided with a 12-seat plane. Seven people were injured. A month later another KAL plane, landing at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, was damaged by a taxiing aircraft.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Agreement Is Unlikely in Current Sugar Talks

The Associated Press

LONDON—Export shares under the proposed new International Sugar Agreement are unlikely to be determined during talks starting this week, the chairman of the discussions, Jorge Zorreguieta, said Monday.

The latest round of informal talks, at which the 18 key sugar exporting and importing nations are represented, is aimed at paving the way for formal multilateral negotiations on a new agreement in Geneva in June. The present 59-nation ISA, which cannot be extended, expires at the end of the year.

Mr. Zorreguieta, an Argentine, said that setting export entitlements, called in the jargon of the discussions Relative Export Availability, is the fundamental issue. Delegates said that at previous informal discussions, exporters had failed to agree on export shares and had made requests well above annual import demand.

A London sugar trader, C. Czarnikow, said in his latest market report that requests for Relative Export Availability indicated a surplus of more than five million tons in the market.

According to an agreed framework, the new ISA would attempt to balance supply with demand

with the aim of stabilizing prices within an agreed range. The present agreement has been unable to do this, because ISA exporters still have the right to ship more than the market needs annually.

The effectiveness of the pact has also been undermined by the failure of the European Community, the biggest exporter to the ISA-controlled market, to join.

The present world price of sugar is about half the minimum 13 US

cents a pound that exporters should be guaranteed.

"It is not realistic to think that we are going to have final REA figures," Mr. Zorreguieta said. But he hoped that informal discussions would help toward a common approach among exporters.

The main dispute over REAs, delegates said, is among the four biggest exporters, the EC, Brazil, Cuba and Australia. Third World delegate sources insist that de-

mands made at the last round of informal discussion in January by the EC for an REA of 5.4 million metric tons are unacceptable. Cuba has also been criticized by some delegates, who preferred not to be named, for requesting too big an REA.

Mr. Zorreguieta said that he expected that REAs would not be settled until a formal negotiating session, but hoped for progress in the present talks on other issues.

Yamani Expects Oil Glut to Last 2 More Years

Reuters

NEW YORK—The Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, forecast that the world oil glut will last for another two years, but that increased world consumption will allow nations in the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries to increase production this year, it was reported Monday.

Mr. Yamani said: "The OPEC share of the market will definitely increase. I don't think we'll reach 18 million barrels a day in the first half of 1984, but in the second half of this year, our share in the market might reach 20 million barrels a day." The present OPEC production ceiling is 17.5 million barrels.

U.S. oil consumption will rise to 800,000 barrels a day this year, Mr. Yamani forecast. Japan's consumption so far this year had increased more than U.S. consumption, while European consumption had also risen, he said in an interview in Newsweek magazine.

Mr. Yamani said the present glut of oil may last until 1987. "Without Iraq and Iran coming into the picture with their full capacity, I think we will see a balanced situation by the end of 1986 or sometime in 1987," he said.

He added: "That means most of the OPEC countries would feel comfortable with their level of pro-

duction and the non-OPEC producers will have the same feeling and demand will pick up."

Saudi Arabia wants an end to the war between Iran and Iraq and is not concerned about the possible impact their return to significant oil production would have on the Saudi oil industry, Mr. Yamani said.

He said the Saudi government would reallocate quotas, but that neither Iran nor Iraq were in a position to increase their output. The "floating" oil is not counted in published Saudi production figures, but OPEC members know about it, he added.

Bank Head Sees  
Social Danger in  
Latin Debt Crisis

United Press International

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay—The head of the Inter-American Development Bank warned Monday of the possibility of a social backlash in reaction to austerity programs in Latin America as bankers focused on consequences of overdue interest on Argentina's foreign debt.

Antonio Ortiz Mena, the president of the bank, opened his 25th annual three-day meeting with a speech warning the 2,500 international bankers, economists and government officials attending that there is a crucial connection between the dwindling productive investment in Latin America and the region's social well-being.

He said that neglect of programs designed to improve social conditions is intolerable from the standpoint of basic human values and social justice and could have repercussions on the preservation of public order. He said that alarming signs are already beginning to appear.

Mr. Ortiz Mena also said that U.S. and European trade protectionism is counterproductive because their own banks will suffer if Latin America is unable to generate foreign debt payments with dwindling export earnings.

Latin America's inability to import because of the foreign payments crisis has turned the United States' \$7.5-billion trade surplus with Latin America in 1981 into a \$13.9-billion deficit in 1983, he said.

An IADB study released over the weekend said the region's \$366-billion foreign debt, which already has forced 14 nations to seek refinancing help from creditors, will stymie Latin America's economic recovery until the end of the decade.

As Mr. Ortiz Mena spoke, members of the 11-member bank steering committee handling rescheduling of Argentina's \$43.6-billion foreign debt met to discuss ways of averting a U.S. regulatory require-

ment that they declare some of Argentina's debt nonperforming on March 31 because of nonpayment of interest since Oct. 10.

William R. Rhodes, senior vice president of Citibank and chairman of the committee, met one-on-one with the Argentine economy minister, Bernardo Grinspun, and was to meet with him again in the evening.

According to one steering committee member, it would be sheer fantasy to think that interest that is 90 days overdue could be disbursed to creditors before the deadline.

The committee estimates that \$500 million is the minimum Argentina would have to pay on its \$2.7-billion interest arrears to avert non-acrual status that would be deducted from earnings.

Despite logistical difficulties, some bankers believed a last-minute fix could be possible, if Argentina withdrew \$500 million from its central bank, whose coffers currently are bulging with more than \$1 billion from the recent grain harvest.

Argentine sources said such a move would be a goodwill gesture to show bankers that the new democratic government takes its obligations seriously. Argentina has \$2.7 billion in interest arrears.

To help countries raise foreign reserves needed to pay back ever-increasing foreign debt bills, the IADB has earmarked funds for energy projects and is pushing for final approval of an Inter-American Investment Corp. devoted to the starting up and development of small and medium-sized productive industries, he said.

Argentine Confident

Argentina and its creditor banks will solve the problem of heavy interest arrears on its \$43.6-billion of external debt, the central bank president, Enrique Garcia Vazquez, said Monday. Reuters reported from Punta del Este. He declined to say what form the solution might take.

Tokyo Calls Off  
U.S. Farm Talks

Reuters

TOKYO—Japan's agriculture minister, Shinjiro Yamamura, said Monday he has dropped his plan to visit Washington to set new quotas for Japanese imports of U.S. beef and citrus fruit because of a big difference of views between the two countries.

His decision follows the failure of talks Saturday in Washington to agree on new quotas to replace the existing limits, which expire March 31. And he said there is no way of breaking the deadlocked farm trade dispute with Washington unless the United States calls for talks to be resumed.

An official at Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Ministry attributed the failure of talks to rising pressure by Congress for U.S. negotiators to take a tough stand.

CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on March 26, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	\$	£	DM	FF	¥	Scd.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.343	4.209	112.92	26.63	163.22	5.20	134.27	131.01	1
Brussels	35.22	76.885	20.45	6.502	32.965	18.1125	24.69	23.74	1
Frankfurt	2.4875	3.761	10.47	26.67	163.22	5.20	134.27	131.01	1
London (3)	1.644	1.444	3.715	11.081	32.965	18.1125	24.69	23.74	1
Madrid	1.6125	2.8225	40.16	29.20	100.00	54.43	30.42	74.86	7.20
Paris	6.559	11.825	308.28	4.962	72.239	13.070	27.32	11.572	1
Porto	1.447	2.948	7.995	14.120	2.951	25.10	2.156	22.834	1
Rome	1.659	3.028	40.16	29.20	100.00	54.43	30.42	74.86	7.20
Stockholm	25.00	32.10	82.945	26.995	1.135	73.415	42.255	104.01	1
Zurich	2.1996	3.116	82.945	26.995	1.135	73.415	42.255	104.01	1
1 ECU	0.8849	0.8928	2.2022	0.8702	1.38584	2.519	45.615	1.843	192.42
1 SDR	1.6539	0.7349	2.7914	0.8214	1.77747	3.1527	54.616	2.2943	229.242

	\$	£	DM	FF	¥	Scd.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.343	4.209	112.92	26.63	163.22	5.20	134.27	131.01	1
Brussels	35.22	76.885	20.45	6.502	32.965	18.1125	24.69	23.74	1
Frankfurt	2.4875	3.761	10.47	26.67	163.22	5.20	134.27	131.01	1
London (3)	1.644	1.444	3.715	11.081	32.965	18.1125	24.69	23.74	1
Madrid	1.6125	2.8225	40.16	29.20	100.00	54.43	30.42	74.86	7.20
Paris	6.559	11.825	308.28	4.962	72.239	13.070	27.32	11.572	1
Porto	1.447	2.948	7.995	14.120	2.951	25.10	2.156	22.834	1
Rome	1.659	3.028	40.16	29.20	100.00	54.43	30.42	74.86	7.20
Stockholm	25.00	32.10	82.945	26.995	1.135	73.415	42.255	104.01	1
Zurich	2.1996	3.116	82.945	26.995	1.135	73.415	42.255	104.01	1
1 ECU	0.8849	0.8928	2.2022	0.8702	1.38584	2.519	45.615	1.843	192.42
1 SDR	1.6539	0.7349	2.7914	0.8214	1.77747	3.1527	54.616	2.2943	229.242

1 SDR=1.2002 (high)

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar; (d) Units of 100 (a) Units of 1,000 (b) Units of 10,000 (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Units of 100,000 (g) Units of 1,000,000 (h) Units of 10,000,000 (i) Units of 100,000,000 (j) Units of 1,000,000,000 (k) Units of 10,000,000,000 (l) Units of 100,000,000,000 (m) Units of 1,000,000,000,000 (n) Units of 10,000,000,000,000 (o) Units of 100,000,000,000,000 (p) Units of 1,000,000,000,000,000 (q) Units of 10,000,000,000,000,000 (r) Units of 100,000,000,000,000,000 (s) Units of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 (t) Units of 10,000,000,000,000,000,000 (u) Units of 100,000,000,000,000,000,000 (v) Units of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (w) Units of 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (x) Units of 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (y) Units of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (z) Units of 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits March 26

	Dollar	DM	Swiss	French	British	ECU	SDR
1M	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
3M	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
6M	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	12 1/4 - 12 1/2
1Y	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	13 1/4 - 13 1/2	13 1/4 - 13 1/2

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States		Close	Prev.	Britain		Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2		Bank Base Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	
Federal Funds	10	10 1/2		Call Money	9	9	
Prime Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4		91-day Treasury Bill	8 25/64	8 25/64	
Broker Loan Rate	11	11		3-month Interbank	9	9	
Comm. Paper, 28-179 days	10 1/4	10 1/2		<b>France</b>			
2-month Treasury Bills	9 1/4	9 1/2		Intervention Rate	12	12	
4-month Treasury Bills	9 1/4	9 1/2		Call Money	12 1/2	12 1/2	
6-month Treasury Bills	9 1/4	9 1/2		One-month Interbank	12 1/2	12 1/2	
CD's 28-90 days	9 1/4	9 1/2		3-month Interbank	12 1/2	12 1/2	
CD's 90-360 days	10 1/4	10 1/2		6-month Interbank	12 1/2	12 1/2	
<b>West Germany</b>							
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50					
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50					
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50					
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50					
6-month Interbank	6.00	6.00					
<b>GOLD PRICES</b>							
				A.M.	P.M.		Change
Hong Kong		367.45		368.45			+1.00
Paris (12.5 line)		368.55		369.55			+1.00
Zurich		368.65		369.65			+1.00
Dortmund		368.65		369.65			+1.00
London		368.00		369.00			+1.00
New York		368.00		—			—
Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York City current rates. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.							
Source: Citicorp/Cibank, Bank of Tokyo, Lion Bank.							







**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**Swire Earnings Soar 39%  
On Cathay Pacific Earnings**

**HONG KONG** — Swire Pacific Ltd. said Monday that its 1983 earnings rose 39 percent, to \$37.2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$107.3 million), from \$26.8 million a year earlier.

The company's aviation sector, led by its Cathay Pacific Airways subsidiary, led the way, said Swire's chairman, Duncan Bluck.

Mr. Bluck said Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co. also contributed to the 1983 profits figures, which he did not break down. He said further expansion of Cathay Pacific was planned, including new routes to Tehran and Frankfurt and increased services to Australia.

But Swire has no plans for new projects in the property sector, despite steady sales growth of the group's residential apartments on Hong Kong Island and the expectation of a slight recovery in local property prices, Mr. Bluck said.

The company's property arm, Swire Properties Ltd., has reduced its valuation reserve by 1.16 billion dollars in the last year, he added.

The net asset value of Swire Pacific was reduced to 1.22 dollars a share and 2.22 dollars a share, from 1.23 and 2.47 dollars, respectively, a year earlier. The reduction followed a revaluation of Swire's properties.

Mr. Bluck said steady to higher growth is expected in all sectors of Swire Pacific, except for the offshore services division, where a fall in earnings is possible. He declined to forecast a dividend for 1984.

**COMPANY NOTES**

**Broken Hill Proprietary Co. of Australia** said it will acquire all shares outstanding of Umal Consolidated Ltd. after gaining more than 90 percent of Umal's issued capital in its takeover bid. Umal shareholders will receive 320 Queensland Coal Trust units for every 100 Umal shares instead of the 310 units they would have received if acceptances had exceeded 75 percent but fallen short of 90.

**Deutsche Bank AG** will pay a dividend of 12 Deutsche marks (\$4.56) a share for 1983, up from 11 marks a share in 1982, and plans a 1-for-12 rights issue to raise 365 million DM in new capital. It will also ask shareholders to approve a plan to issue convertible bonds of as much as 750 million DM, with a conversion price not to exceed 250 DM. The rights issue, priced at 250 DM, a 50 DM nominal share, will raise nominal capital by 113 million DM, to 1.47 billion DM.

**Eastern Airlines** has found about 40 percent of the \$75 million it expects to earn through increased productivity in 1984, its staff newspaper, Falcon, said. Eastern has not posted a profit since 1979 and its loss last year was a record \$183.7 million. Industry sources said the chairman, Frank Borman, told a management conference last week that his planners expect the airline to generate \$4.3 billion in revenue this year, a 10-percent increase from 1983.

**Great Western Financial Corp.**, a California-based savings and loan holding company with interests in insurance and consumer finance, said it has obtained a listing for its common shares on the London stock exchange. The company, which issued \$100 million of floating-rate notes in Europe this month, said it is likely to raise a growing portion of its funds outside the United States.

**NZ Forest Products Ltd.** expects record taxed earnings of more than 70 million New Zealand dollars (\$46.3 million) in the year ending March 31, the chairman, Lyn Pappas, said at a special meeting. The previous record was 61.32 million dollars earned last year.

**Pan American World Airways Inc.** said it will ask shareholders to approve formation of a holding company to be called Pan Am Corp. The holding company would have two main subsidiaries, Pan American World Airways, Inc., which is the airline, and Pan Am World Services, Inc. which per-

**Germany Clears  
Grundig Merger**

**WEST BERLIN** — The Federal Cartel Office here has approved Philips NV's takeover of Grundig AG, a spokesman for the office said Monday. Earlier in the month, West German officials had threatened to block the Dutch electronics giant from taking over the German company because of doubts about the impact on competition.

The cartel office spokesman said that as a condition for approval of the takeover, Philips has agreed to divest itself of its 15-percent stake in Loewe Opta GmbH, the West German television maker, by the end of next year. Grundig is to give up its dictating-machine sales operations by the same date.

Under an agreement reached last month, Philips will take over day-to-day operations of Grundig beginning April 1. Eventually, Philips will increase its 24.5-percent stake in Grundig to 50.4 percent.

**Market Chilly  
To Exco's  
Call for Cash**

**LONDON** — The stock market gave a chilly response Monday to diversification plans and a call for cash from Exco International PLC, the ambitious financial services company.

Exco is raising £68.3 million (\$99 million) through a rights issue allowing shareholders to buy one new share at 450 pence for every four shares they already hold. Exco shares tumbled 50 pence to close at 518 pence.

The announcement came just six months after Exco raised £48 million through a rights issue.

The cool reception to the latest issue came despite buoyant profits. Exco reported that pretax profit in 1983 totaled £32.5 million, double the restated figure of £16 million for 1982, and analysts predict that profit will double again in 1984.

Exco is a money and bullion broker with interests in stockbrokerage, investment management and venture capital. But the company's star performer recently has been its 52-percent stake in Telerate Inc., an electronic financial information service based in New York. In 1983, Telerate accounted for nearly 60 percent of Exco's pretax profit.

The company said it plans to use the rights issue proceeds partly to buy the 32 percent it does not already own in W.I. Carr, Sons & Co., a Hong Kong stockbrokerage.

Exco also plans to set up a stockbrokerage in London with partners belonging to the stock exchange. Exchange rules limit an outside shareholder to 29.9 percent of a member firm, but that ceiling is expected to rise.

In another diversification, Exco said it has agreed to pay £16 million for 55 percent of London Forfeiting Co., recently set up by Jack Wilson and Stathis Papoutas, former senior executives at Hungarian International Bank in London. The new firm will operate in the *de forfait* market, which involves trading of bank-guaranteed promissory notes or bills of exchange used to finance international trade.

The rest of the rights issue proceeds are largely earmarked for acquisitions. Richard Davey, a director of Exco, said the company wants to acquire fund management and money brokerage business in the United States.

**Korean Air Lines Takes Steps  
To Improve Its Reputation**

**(Continued from Page 7)**

port, skidded off an icy runway. That time no one was hurt.

It was the Anchorage collision, more than the 007 tragedy, that spurred the training and crew changes, Mr. Cho said.

Mr. Cho insisted, however, that other changes, including shifts of several senior executives, had nothing to do with last year's accidents and were part of a normal turnover intended to revitalize the company. His older brother, Choong Hoon, remains as Hanjin Group chairman.

Nevertheless, one industry analyst in Seoul said, "They're having a clear shake-up."

By many standards, 1983 was not a bad year for KAL. The airline showed a profit of \$3.2 million, half the earnings of 1982 but better than the previous two years, when losses were recorded partly because of the low-fare policy. Revenue on cargo operations rose 15 percent in 1983 over the previous year, and the number of passengers carried, 4.8 million, was 11 percent higher than the year before.

But nearly all of the airline's passenger growth came on domestic routes, where KAL has a monopoly. The number of travelers on the 130 weekly international flights held steady, which analysts said may suggest tougher times ahead.

Air industry analysts here believe that passenger skittishness about KAL is only part of the problem. New government restrictions on overseas travel by South Koreans have hurt, as has Pan American World Airways, which joined KAL and Northwest Orient Airlines last summer in flying to the United States from Korea.

And a falloff in construction in the Middle East has pinched many South Korean companies, KAL among them. Companies based in South Korea do a considerable amount of construction work abroad, and it is estimated that as



The Spirit of Achievement, over the Park Avenue Entrance.

The single most important reason to choose The Waldorf-Astoria.

Excellence.

The Waldorf-Astoria



A Hilton Hotel  
For information and reservations  
call your local Hilton Reservation Service. Hotel experts  
or telephone toll-free  
The Waldorf-Astoria  
Park Avenue at 60th Street, New York 10022  
Telex 980307

**DeVoe-Holbein Int. N.V.**  
\$ 7% Bid - \$ 8 1/4 Ask  
Adjusted for recent 2 1/4 for 1 stock split.  
Prices in U.S. dollars  
Quote as of March 26, 1984.  
First Commerce Securities Inc.  
Herald Square 483  
1017 BT Amsterdam  
Telephone: (212) 269-0801  
Telex: 145071 rirco nl

**PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**  
Bid: U.S. \$4% Asked: U.S. \$5%  
As of date: March 26, 1984.  
F. P. S.  
FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV  
Kalkendrecht 112, 3rd Floor  
1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland.  
Phone: (31) 20-50477/229873. Telex: 18535.

**Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)**

Month	May	Aug.	Nov.
30	11.00-13.00	23.50-25.50	—
40	4.50-6.00	12.50-14.50	—
45	1.50-2.50	0.50-0.50	15.00-17.00
60	—	3.00-4.50	9.50-11.50
90	—	—	5.50-7.00

Gold: 388.00-388.50

**Valeurs White Weld S.A.**  
Quai du Mont-Blanc  
1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland  
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 395

**Krupp Unit to Build  
Cement Plant in U.K.**

**LONDON** — Polysius Ltd., a subsidiary of Krupp Polysius AG, has signed a £41.5-million (\$59.6-million) contract to design, supply and build a cement plant in northern England for Ketton Cement Ltd., a Polysius spokesman said Monday.

The plant, to include two cement mills and coal grinding operations, is expected to be completed in the second half of 1986.

**Polycast Technology Corporation**

has purchased all of the assets of

**Shenandoah Plastics Corporation**

The undersigned initiated this transaction and as financial advisor to Polycast participated in the negotiation of price, terms and structure and arranged bank financing.



**JESUP & LAMONT**  
Securities Co., Inc.

March 27, 1984

We are pleased to announce that

**JACK J. LOWE**

has joined our firm as

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE

26, rue du Mont-Blanc  
1201 Geneva, Switzerland  
Telephone: (022) 318316  
Telex: 26774

**MONTGOMERY SECURITIES**

More of a  
aders  
tries  
World  
bunc

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 20, 1984

**\$970,000,000**

**Olympia & York**

**Commercial First Mortgage  
Floating Rate Notes  
Due 1999**

The undersigned has arranged this private placement with institutional investors.

**Salomon Brothers Inc**

One New York Plaza, New York, New York 10004  
Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, London (affiliate)  
Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tokyo (affiliate)  
Member of Major Securities and Commodities Exchanges.











## ART BUCHWALD

## Death of a Salesman

"The Developing Countries Are Selling Their Rush To Rearm, Spelling Longer Times For Arms Merchants"—headline in *The New York Times*.

WASHINGTON—Willy Loman arrived home from his trip around the world, and dropped his two large sample cases in the hall.

His wife Linda rushed out to meet him. "How did it go?" she asked him, although she could tell the look on his face.



Buchwald

"I didn't get a nibble," Willy said. "It used to be I could walk into the capital of any Third World country with a pressed suit and shine on my shoes, and come back with a couple of billion dollars in orders. But now I'm lucky if a minister of defense will even look at my line. I think I've lost my touch."

Linda took his coat. "It isn't your fault, Willy. I heard on the radio this morning the Third World countries can't get the loans to buy arms like they did in the go-go days of the 70s."

Willy said, "My arches are killing me. I almost closed a deal with King Hussein for 1,600 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. It would have made the whole trip worthwhile."

Linda asked, "What happened?"

"The king got sore at Reagan, attacked the U.S. and said he'd probably buy the stuff from the Soviets. Hell, 10 years ago he was on his knees begging me for anti-aircraft missiles."

"You gave it your best, Willy."

"My best isn't what it used to be. Damn French are underselling us in Iraq. The British are telling their Commonwealth countries our F-16s are kites, and the West Germans are giving all sorts of credits

on their Leopard tanks to the South Americans.

"What about Brazil? You always used to be able to sell Brazil tons of guns."

"Brazil's broke. Besides they started their own arms business and now they're exporters."

"You never came back without an order from Argentina," Linda said.

"They got a new government in Argentina. The military junta that was thrown out stockpiled enough arms for eight Falkland wars. It used to be when I went there everyone in the defense ministry would say, 'Willy Loman is here.' And I'd walk by all the other arms salesmen right into the commanding general's office with a big smile on my face, and he'd say, 'Get out your order book, Willy. Have I got a shopping list for you?' Now the general's in jail, and this time when I showed up, they all laughed at me. No one pays attention to me any more."

Linda said, "Oh come on, Willy. Everyone likes you. Didn't you tell me the king of Saudi Arabia took you to dinner after you sold him the AWACS?"

"That was two years ago. This time I tried to get in the palace and some third cousin stopped me at the gate and said because of the oil glut, the king wasn't in the market for any stuff anymore."

"What about India? Indira Gandhi always gave you an order."

"She used to, but now she's buying from the Russians. I don't know, maybe I should buy a new suit. I just don't seem to have it anymore."

"Willy, you're tired. Tomorrow I know you'll get something. I hear the war is heating up in El Salvador. And Libya are they always going to need arms in Lebanon. And don't forget Taiwan and China. Willy, The Third World is always going to need arms salesmen, and you're still the best in the business."

Biff, Willy's son came in. "How did you do, Dad?"

"Great. I did just great. The king of Morocco told me last night, Willy, if I ever get a loan from the World Bank again, I'm going to buy every Cruise missile in your sample case."

## The Riddle of a Teen-Ager Who Killed Himself at 14

By Lena Williams

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—By most accounts, Justin Spoonhour was not a typical teen-ager.

At the age of 14, his musical tastes ran more toward Beethoven and Mozart than toward Michael Jackson and Boy George. He was proud that he had a better knowledge of Shakespeare than had many of his junior high school classmates.

He was awaiting his school's spring musical, in which he would sing solo with a choral accompaniment. Already accomplished at archery, he talked of someday competing in the Olympics.

But on Feb. 14—a day when, according to his mother, Anne, his only preoccupation was going out to play—Justin Spoonhour hanged himself from a tree near his home in Putnam Valley, New York.

"In a situation like this, you go back over it," said Mrs. Spoonhour. "You think, what, if anything, did I do wrong? Did I miss something?"

Justin's death was one of a series of suicides of teen-agers in the northern suburbs of New York City last month, deaths that prompted parents, teachers, school administrators and other teen-agers to look closely at programs dealing with troubled young people.

Experts say there has been an alarming number of suicides among people 15 to 24 years old, and health officials are concerned about what they say has been a dramatic increase in the number of unsuccessful suicide attempts among young people in recent years.

One element that still puzzles experts familiar with Justin Spoonhour's death is whether it might somehow have been suggested by the suicide 10 days before of a 13-year-old youth in nearby Westchester County.

Some parents in the northern suburbs have pointed out that two other teen-ager boys in Westchester committed suicide within 10 days of Justin Spoonhour's death.

The suicides in the New York area are being compared with the

suicides of seven teen-agers since February 1983 in Plano, Texas, an upper-middle-class suburb of Dallas.

"There is no good statistical backup to say 'X' committed suicide because of a role model," said Phyllis Richman, executive director of a residential center in New Jersey for children in crisis.

But reading about a suicide could easily provoke a response that is self-destructive in those who may have been experiencing severe depression.

Mrs. Spoonhour has been listening to experts for the past month. She has read books and medical pamphlets—anything she has been able to get her hands on—about teen-age suicides, looking for some clues to why her son decided to end his life.

She has not found them. "A kid who's talking about which summer camp he's going to attend and what he wants as a graduation present doesn't sound like your suicide type," Mrs. Spoonhour said. "This was a child who was thinking ahead to the Olympics. There's no sense of mortality in that."

She said she had agreed to talk about her experience in the hope that it might help other parents in similar tragedies and ease the minds of Justin's classmates and friends, many of whom said they felt partly to blame for his death.

"In a situation like this, the community often doesn't know how to react," she said. "The experience has been pretty much the same. To treat it with silence. The family disappears into the woodwork, where they go incommunicado. You can handle it by burying it, but that is very unhealthy for everybody involved, especially the kids."

Authorities on suicide are divided over the causes, and how best to treat them. The rising use of alcohol and drugs by teen-agers has often coincided with an increase in suicides. But some experts believe they only aggravate the depression or loss of self-esteem associated with suicide, rather than actually cause suicide.

Several studies have attributed the dramatic increases in teen-age

suicides to such factors as the breakdown of the family, increasing geographic mobility and the violence on television and in the movies.

For example, friends and relatives said Robert DeLaValiere, a 13-year-old Peekskill youth found hanging from a tree on Feb. 4, had identified strongly with a male character who committed suicide in the movie "An Officer and a Gentleman."

"You worry how the violence on television and in movies are affecting young people today, whether the music of today is too suggestive and what role that might be playing on vulnerable kids," Lieutenant James Nelson of the Peekskill Police Department said.

Specialists agree that no single theory can account for all suicides, and no single measure can prevent them.

"We're discovering that the pressures placed on adolescents in today's society are producing enormous stresses in some kids and they're not handling it very well," said the Rev. Robert Johnson, chairman of a special committee on teen-age suicide in Bethel, Connecticut. "We see kids who are isolated and who feel unworthy and alone. They are confused about life."

Psychologists and sociologists said there were certain signs that indicate a person might be considering suicide. They cited changes in eating and sleeping habits, a preoccupation with death, a decline in school work or the loss of a girlfriend or boyfriend.

Some experts say youngsters who appear "perfect" in the eyes of their peers and families may be as much at risk as those suffering from depression.

"We know about the problem of the lonely isolated adolescent," Dr. Samuel Klugman, medical director of Four Winds Psychiatric Hospital in Katonah, N.Y., said. "I'm most worried about the perfect kid, the ones who can't allow themselves to have a blemish."

Suicides among young people in the United States have increased by about 300 percent in the last two decades, according to



Justin Spoonhour was a bright, sensitive teen-ager, interested in theater and hoping to enter the Olympics.

the National Center for Health Statistics. In 1981, the latest year with complete figures available, the suicide rate for people 15 to 24 was 13 per 100,000.

Justin Spoonhour was a "funny kid" when it came to his work and study habits, his mother said. He was a quick learner, a B-average student and a youngster with a penchant for putting off his studies until the last moment.

"His grades often suffered because of that," Mrs. Spoonhour said. "But by the third and fourth quarter, you'd see a marked improvement."

She said he was also an accomplished actor "for his age."

"He seemed to come alive on stage," she said. She recalled how he would get into his characters.

In the play "Outrageous Fortune," she said, he had the role of a senator who reprimanded a young woman. "We all noticed that, when he told her off, he really let her hear it," she said.

But off stage, Justin often had trouble telling people what he thought of them, Mrs. Spoonhour said. He preferred to walk away from a confrontation.

He was a sensitive child who was sometimes angered by the way some of his peers would ridicule each other, she said.

At lunch, Mrs. Spoonhour said, her son sat with a boy who had often been teased because he was overweight. "At the funeral, the boy's mother came up to me and told me how kind Justin had been to her son and how much his friendship had meant to him," she recalled.

Mrs. Spoonhour said she and her husband, Giles, are gradually accepting the fact that they may never know what led their son to suicide.

She said they have refused to be angry at Justin or themselves or at the children who often teased him about his tastes in the arts. Anger, she says, is only "counterproductive" now. Instead, she and her husband have come to share a philosophy that "some good" may flow from the tragedy.

"Maybe, we'll learn to be kinder to each other," she said. "Maybe we will become more aware of others and their hurting. Maybe, I can take someone else's hand and be there if it happens again."

## PEOPLE

## 'Educating Rita' Tops British Film Awards

Michael Caine and Julie Walters won the British equivalent of Academy Awards for their roles in "Educating Rita," the story of a hairdresser who reforms a drunk university professor. Sharing best actor award with Caine was Dustin Hoffman for his portrayal of "Tomb Raider" of a man who would anything to become an actor even become an actress. Jamie Lee Curtis won the best supporting actress award for her role as a prostitute in the comedy "Trading Places" and Denholm Elliott for best supporting actor honors his performance as the butler in same film. "Educating Rita" was selected as best film by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts.

The British art Ben Kingsley was among 48 persons awarded a high Indian award in honor of his portrayal of Mahatma Gandhi in the film "Gandhi" Kingsley, who won an Oscar last year for playing the role of Genghis Khan, was the only foreigner to receive the award. He did not attend the ceremony.

Hundreds of Art Nouveau works seized from a convicted drug smuggler were sold at Sotheby's in New York, marking the first time federal government has offered property at a private auction house. About \$1.7 million was turned over to the federal government from auction of 273 pieces, a Sotheby spokeswoman said. The works were seized by federal agents two years ago from the Virginia home of a 70-year-old man after his conviction drug smuggling.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

The British art historian Kenneth Clark, best known for his television series "Civilization," left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, according to his will published Saturday. Mr. Clark, who died May 24 at the age of 79, amassed a major collection of paintings and antiques and for time was director of the National Gallery in London. Lord Clark, the son of a wealthy thread manufacturer, left the bulk of his estate to his three children, Alan, Colin and Colette. There is no reference in the will to his second wife, Nina, whom he married in 1977, year after the death of his first wife, Elizabeth.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

**Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily**

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**

By Phone: Call your local IHT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once payment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours.

Cost: The base rate is \$10 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 35 in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines. No abbreviations accepted.

Credit Cards: American Express, Diners' Club, Eurocard, MasterCard, Access and Visa.

**HEAD OFFICE**

PARIS: For France and all countries not listed below: 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 75221 Neuilly Cedex, Tel: 747-12. Telex: 61399.

**EUROPE**

AUSTRIA & GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact: Susanne Keller or Sybil Kordell, IHT, Friedrichstrasse 15, D-10117 Berlin, Tel: (030) 1172 67 55, Telex: 614721.

BELGIUM & LUXEMBOURG: Arthur Manger, 6 rue Louis Hay, 1050 Brussels, Tel: 345.18.99, Telex: 20934-37.

GREECE & CYPRUS: J. J. Renssens, P.O. Box 26, Athens, Tel: 341.87.71, Telex: 20924-21.

ITALY: Renato Antonio Sombrino, 35 Via delle Mercede, 00187 Rome, Tel: 479-34-37, Telex: 62500 PCCSI.

MILAN: Luigi Bonaldi, 20590 Segrate S. Felice, Italy, Tel: 7531.445, Telex: 311010.

NETHERLANDS: Arnold Teunissen, 61 Avenue de la Paix, 1050 Brussels, Tel: 1018 62 Amsterdam, Tel: 020-26 35 15, Telex: 13133.

PORTUGAL: Rita Amor, 32 rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris, Tel: 01 47 62 54 54.

SCANDINAVIA: For advertising contact: Rita Amor in London, Tel: 01 47 62 54 54.

SPAIN: Alfredo Unzueta, 100 rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris, Tel: 453 28 91-453 33 06, Telex: 4714 SUVA.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**SUBSCRIBE TO THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.**

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 42% of the newspaper price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IFT Subscriptions Department, 121 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or Tel: Paris 747-12-45 ext. 305.

**IN ASIA AND PACIFIC**

contact our local distributor at:

International Herald Tribune, 1005 Telok Ayer Street, Singapore 434. Tel: 224-3444.

**ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS**

In English daily, Paris 634 59 65.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

**FRENCH PROVINCES**

**NICE - COTE D'AZUR**

PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS N°2000

Merveilleux panorama